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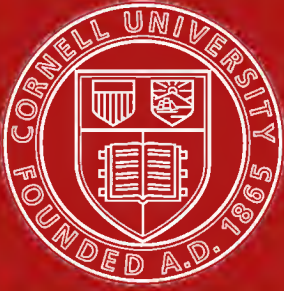
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RECOLLECTIONS
OF THE
EARLY DAYS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD
COMPRISING THE
PROMINENT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY
OF THE
FAMOUS SEVENTH REGIMENT
NEW YORK MILITIA

BY AN EX-ORDERLY SERGEANT

A VETERAN OF THE NATIONAL GUARD



NEW YORK
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON

1868



Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1868,

By JOHN MASON,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Southern District
of New York.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE manuscript of these "Recollections," having lain disregarded for two or three years, happened to fall under the notice of the publishers, who saw at a glance that it contained much that must greatly interest the members and friends of the distinguished Corps of which it treats, and they took steps to possess and publish it. The work certainly makes no pretension to the style and polish that would indicate a practiced writer, and the first intent was to have it rewrought; but its subjection to the anvil and hammer of a professional smith would involve the necessity of *drawing the temper of the metal*, and it was possible, and indeed probable, that in hammering it into new shape, and giving it literary accuracy and polish, the work might yet lack the simplicity characteristic of truthfulness—the peculiar *temper* that, with all its imperfections, imparts so much interest to its details and descriptions. It is, therefore, retained in the shape in which it was found, in the belief that its defects in style and method may be compensated by the fidelity and fullness of the narration, and the intrinsic merit of the subject.

THE PUBLISHERS.

TO THE READER.

It may, perhaps, be supererogatory in the writer to avow that he makes no pretension to any of the art or skill of book-making, as that will doubtless sufficiently appear in the pages of the work. He wishes, however, to remark, in explanation, that, having been one of the earliest members of the National Guard; from its "early days" he was familiar with all that was going on in the Corps, and, although in a subordinate position, had a hand in much of it; and was in the habit of noting down various circumstances and events of interest as they occurred in the course of his service. Having also gathered up some notes and memoranda by others, and observing a general interest and desire among the members of the Corps to learn the history of its origin and "early days," he was led to devote some leisure hours, in the intervals of a close and exacting occupation, to the jotting down of such things as he could "Recollect," and, as he deemed, might be interesting and amusing to his friends of the past, and also to the present members of the Corps, without, however, any pretension to the making of a History such as *should* be written of the Regiment, and such as there is a demand for, but rather suggestive of such an undertaking by some more competent hand; nor had he the least idea that his labors would ever be thought worthy of a general publication; others, howbeit, either wisely or otherwise, after looking over its pages, think differently, and their opinions have prevailed—so it goes to the printer.

The writer is conscious that the subject of the work—to him

"A dear, enthusiastic theme."—

has led him, perhaps, to an undue indulgence of his "*esprit de corps*;" but he could not help it—it was in him, and if it be a fault, it must go with the thousand and one of its kindred scattered through all the pages of the book;—"what is writ is writ."



Notes Precedent.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT

“was born and brought up,” until 1847, as the *Twenty-seventh Regiment*, N. Y. S. A., having been organized under that name in 1826.

Some of its antecedents, thus :

In 1800 there was “The Regiment of Artillery,” in which DE WITT CLINTON had served as a Major ;

And in 1802 a Battalion, called the “*Brigade of Artillery*,” which, in 1804, was organized as the *Second Regiment*, under Colonel LEBBEUS LOOMIS—Rev. GARDINER SPRING was subsequently the Chaplain—and, in 1808, was changed to the NINTH REGIMENT (the old Ninth).

General JACOB MORTON commanded the Brigade of the two Regiments, called “MORTON’S BRIGADE.”

In 1806 Major ANDREW SITCHER commanded a Battalion, in which were at least two of the Companies—the Second and the Fourth—of the present *Seventh Regiment*.

In 1807 the THIRD REGIMENT was organized, which comprised
Sitcher's Battalion—SITCHER the Colonel.

In 1809 the Fourth Regiment was organized, SITCHER appointed
its Colonel, and SALTER became Colonel of the Third.

In 1812 the gallant old ELEVENTH REGIMENT was organized,
taking part of the Third Regiment—probably all that had
composed "Sitcher's Battalion"—certainly the
present Second and Fourth Companies.

In 1824 four Companies—the Second, or Infantry Battalion of
the Eleventh Regiment—adopted the GRAY UNI-
FORM and the name of "National Guard."





1864

TO

1864

COL. WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,

THE PRESIDENT

AND THE GENTLEMEN FORMERLY MEMBERS OF THE REGIMENT,

UNITED IN THE ASSOCIATION OF THE

Veterans of the National Guard,

ARE RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED THESE

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE EARLY DAYS

OF

The Seventh Regiment,

NARRATED BY ONE OF THEIR NUMBER, AN

EX-ORDERLY SERGEANT;

they having been noted down at odd spells, in order
“ ‘To rescue from oblivion the memory of former events,
“over which the twilight of uncertainty had already

“thrown its shadows, and the night of forgetfulness was
“about to descend for ever,” as well as to

“Write out fair what time had blurred,”

for preservation, within reach, and for the use, of the
future historian of the Renowned

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF NEW YORK MILITIA.

A further incentive, beyond the mere desire

“To lead oblivion into day,”

was the notion that the interest which many of his old
associates in arms, and, in fact, all who have “worn its
“gray” and served under its time honored old Banners,
continue to feel in the high character maintained by
their Glorious Corps, through so many years, might find
present gratification, even in the prosy garrulity of an
“ol’ Soger’s” narrations of some of the scenes and duties
in which they were engaged “long time ago,” albeit
presented in this crude and unpolished manner.

Many of the events of those “early days,” and per-
formances of duty herein narrated, in which some, if
not the most of us, had part, are interwoven, we are
vain enough to think, in some degree, with the progress
and advancement of the Corps to its present distinction
and renown, and eminent rank in the public estimation,—
a rank and eminence which was gradually acquired
through such a long succession of years, and maintained,
mainly, by the high standard of the *morale* of its com-

position and the assiduous application of its Members, at all times, to the sustaining of its Drill and Discipline at the highest degree of excellence ; as well as by their elevated training and gallant bearing in all *Soldierly* and *Gentlemanly* accomplishments.

Whilst we take pleasure in reverting to, and dwelling upon, the scenes and events in which we have had part, our thoughts will sometimes ramble away back in search of the *origin* of that *Martial Spirit* which has so distinguished the people of this City, and produced results so surprising and so gratifying ; but we look in vain for a starting point,—even so far remote as to the first settlement of the City ; for, on recurring to the annals of those “early days,” we are struck with the Military Character which, in a degree, pertained to many of the earliest burghers ; imbibed, doubtless, by them in the great wars of the father land, and retained in their migration hither. Even the sleepy reign of Walter, the Doubter, has left abundant evidence of a *Martial Spirit* amongst the people of his day,—witness the activity with which they resisted the encroachments on their Northern and Eastern boundaries, especially the energy with which the Governor pushed forward his power in the direction of the detested Yankees, and the establishment of the fortress of *Goed Hoop* on the Connecticut river, in order to repel and circumscribe the disposition of his troublesome and hated neighbors

to squat nearer and nearer to his seat of Government,—and to straggle into his settlements,—and to poke their noses into the domestic concerns of his people.

And when Walter slept with his fathers, and WILLIAM, the Testy, governed in his stead, there is a continuous stream of testimony to the *Warlike Spirit* that pervaded the government and people; albeit he did not always seek the ends usually attained by “grim visaged War,” with “bloody noses and cracked crowns;” but rather pursued them through the milder, but equally hostile and warlike, proceeding of “Proclamations!” against the aggressions of his enemies; especially his Onion-raising neighbors of Weathersfield and thereabouts, who had advanced their patches nearly up to the walls of his strong hold of “*Goed Hoop*,” under the very noses, and sometimes actually bringing tears to the eyes, of his redoubtable garrison: and when, on one sultry day, whilst his valiant soldiers, having eaten a hearty dinner and smoked their pipes, were, “as was their custom “always of the afternoon,” all soundly sleeping, the Fort was invaded by the wily foe, and the garrison, every mother’s son of them, made prisoners, and led, one by one, by the nape of the neck, to the gate, and discharged with a kick on the seat of honor, to find their way back to their homes as best they could. Language cannot portray the awful ire of the testy Governor on receiving the tidings thereof;—his outraged *Martial Spirit* could

only find vent in a constant discharge, for three days, of a string of oaths and anathemas, in "triple X" low Dutch, against his hated foes;—they were "*dieven!*" "*loosen-schalpen!*" "*deugenieten!!*" "*Schobbe-jack-en!!!*"—more dreadful to hear and encounter than whole batteries of "Parrotts," "Dahlgrens," and "Rodmans," or the hundred or thousand pounder artillery of these days;—he even swore they were a squatting! bundling! guessing! questioning! swapping! pumpkin-eating! cider-watering!! horse-jockeying! crew; that he would not dirty his hands by attempting to drive them back!—all this might well be considered too dreadful for credence; but is it not, and much more, written, and vouched, too, by the greatest and most renowned historian of New Amsterdam, the veritable Diederich Knickerbocker, himself?

And when we come to the reign of the renowned GOVERNOR STUYVESANT the mind is bewildered in the blaze of *Military Glory* that encircles its history. He was surrounded by a long line of heroes who marched with him to his various wars; in which he was ever accompanied, also, by his valiant bosom friend and sage Counsellor, the *Gallant* (in more senses than one, if the sage historian before referred to can be relied on, and, we opine, *he can*,) VAN CORLAER, his renowned trumpeter.

Governor Stuyvesant was the very mirror of chivalry;

of him we may truly say, as it was said to be said of another great and renowned knight, "there was nothing in all the world that more rejoiced his heart than the pleasant sounds of war." His whole career, from the sending of his defiance to the Council of the accursed Yankees, and delivered under their very noses with the sharpest twang of Van Corlaer's trumpet, to the closing scene of his administration, when, overwhelmed by a superior force, the sturdy old soldier declared, with an oath, that he would rather his body were carried feet foremost out of his citadel than to sign the articles of capitulation and surrender:—all proving a *Martial Spirit* of the most exalted character in the Illustrious Governor, which was, of course, shared in a good degree by his gallant people.





II.

It will not be undertaken in these brief narrations to trace in detail, down through the succeeding years, all the debasing influences of the pudding-headed English, who succeeded to the Government, which were so well calculated to depress and crush out the *Martial Spirit* of the People; for, although they sometimes engaged in wars and over-reaching contentions, they were always with the feeble, and for the only object that they ever fight,—namely, oppression of the weak, plunder, or some rascally or swindling advantage in trade, ever ignoring all sentiment of chivalry, or martial or personal honor. The seed, however, that had been sown by the valiant Dutch in the “early days,” could not be eradicated; it had fallen in strong soil, and was too well implanted not to spring up and come forth, in subsequent years, even after the lapse of a century, under the exciting influence of the “freedom’s spirit,” which began to develop into resistance to the characteristic rascalities and progressive oppressions of English rule.

The exciting times just preceding the Revolution brought out, in many of the people of the City, a strong desire for freedom from the oppressive tyranny of their base rulers, and developed a *Martial Spirit*, eager for action, which pervaded the Dutch part of the population, and also the descendants of those Huguenots who had sought refuge here from the oppressive tyranny of their own rulers, then forming a considerable portion of the people of the city; and which had likewise, in some measure, affected the Puritan part of the English residents, stern relics of the old Cromwell-ism.

The organization and proceedings of the "Sons of Liberty" are to be ever honored and held Glorious;—their detestation of, and hostility to, the English Tyranny;—their zeal in arousing the people to resistance;—their erection of a LIBERTY POLE in the fields (the present "Park") with a flag inscribed to "Liberty," the first one raised in the Colonies;—the skirmish between them and the English soldiers, known as the "Battle of Golden Hill," (John street, from Gold to Pearl street,) as early as 1770, January 18th, in which was drawn the first blood shed in the cause of the Revolution; and their ringing out the "tocsin of Liberty," on the occasion, from the bell of St. George's Church, (Beekman street,)—their active and persistent resistance to the Stamp Act,—all give evidence that the old *Martial Spirit* had not been dead,—only sleeping; and it burst

forth with great power and brilliancy as soon as the contest began to assume form and a tangible shape. Marinus Willet, Henry Rutgers, John Lamb, Isaac Sears, Alexander McDougall, Gershom Mott, Richard Varick, Goven Van Schaick, Abraham Van Dyke, Van Courtlandt, Fish, Gansevoort, John Morin Scott, and hundreds of others, rushing to the front rank in all that was going on ; and forming military associations, and drilling, and qualifying them for service.

The very first germ of the "Continental Army" of the Revolution was formed here, in the New York City Militia. The Provincial Regiments raised in the City, under the excitement of the times, (the officers of the First were commissioned in 1775,) were embodied, in May, as "THE ARMY," being the first important Military Act of the new *Continental Congress*, which assembled May 10, (1775,) at Philadelphia.

Here, too, we find the impromptu Hero-Boy, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, attracting the eye of the Great Washington, as he passed along the Common where the boy-soldier was drilling his company of boy-soldiers by the road-side, and was invited, through an Aid, to an interview with the Great Chief, which led to his engagement at Head Quarters, and early appointment to prominent and responsible Military positions ; and ultimately the attainment to the highest Career, and the very pinnacle of military renown and of Patriotic State-manship ; which, together with the many other young

and gallant spirits who rushed forward to the aid of the cause of the Revolution, in various ways, gave so much eclat to the Military and Patriotic character developed in a considerable portion of the people of the City, even under the adverse and oppressive circumstances by which the citizens were overwhelmed, and many crushed down, shortly after the War commenced.





I I I.

When the War of the Revolution was over, the attention of the Legislature of the State was early directed to the policy of establishing its Military forces on a basis of more efficient preparation for usefulness in time of need ; and, in a few years, laws had been enacted organizing them into Companies, Regiments, and the other proper ramifications of a Military Establishment ; and providing for their improvement in drill ; and offering inducements for young men to enrol themselves in Special Regiments and devote extra time for perfecting themselves in the elements of “ *War’s dread Art.*”

Some of the present Companies of our Illustrious Corps trace their origin far back towards the beginning of the century, and to the Laws thus early enacted. THE FOURTH, it is thought, is amongst the oldest of the Companies existing at present, it having been organized in 1806. Its organization, and the commissioning of its officers, were announced by the *Commander-in-Chief*, in General Orders of June 25th of that year ; and it has

continued intact, by regular succession, down to the present time. The first officers were *John Forbes*,* Captain; *Thomas R. Mercein*,† First Lieutenant; and *John M. Bradhurst*,‡ Second Lieutenant. It was attached, by the order cited, to Major *Andrew Sitcher*'s battalion, and, with it, consolidated, in 1807, with other Companies, forming the Third Regiment§ of New York State Artillery; all the Uniformed Regiments in the City being designated as Artillery, although a portion of each was armed with Muskets. Sitcher was the Colonel of the new (Third) Regiment. On the organization of the gallant old Eleventh, in 1812, at the beginning of the War with England, the Company was transferred to the Second (or Infantry) Battalion of that Regiment. Both the above named lieutenants rose in succession to the command of the Company; and Mr. Mercein, after the War, attained the head of the Regiment. Some of the other Companies of the Seventh Regiment date their origin back to about the same period. The Second Company completed its organization, and its officers were commissioned the next year, viz.: in April, 1807.

* Long the most eminent manufacturer of Sterling Silver-ware in the City.

† Afterwards of the firm of KIRK & MERCEIN, Book publishers and sellers, Wall, corner Nassau street.

‡ For many years a Druggist, corner of Pearl street and Peek Slip. Residence on Washington Heights.

§ The present Eighth is the lineal descendant of that old Third of 1807; or rather of one half of it; the other half coming down to the present "SEVENTH."

At the breaking out of the War of 1812, the Militia of the City was found to be full of the *Martial Spirit*, which had come down from the earliest days and been fostered and heightened by the insolent aggressions of the English, that preceded and finally led to the War.

The various organizations of Regiments, Legions, Battalions, and Companies, were in a very fair condition of improvement, under the early laws of the State, and furnished a nucleus around which soon rallied the gallant and chivalrous young men, eager for Martial distinction and fame, in support of their Country and its Flag and Honor, and in defence of its borders against the gigantic, arrogant, and unprincipled foe.

The several Regiments, foremost amongst which was the *Eleventh*, then but recently organized, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Cornelius Harsen, volunteered their services to the Government (not having learned the now recently *invented* doctrine, of the bogus Patriots of these days and their "friends," that the "National" is a foreign government; and that allegiance and loyalty are due to the "*State*" alone, even if it should be in rebellion against the National Government!)

It is said that the *Eleventh* was the first to volunteer; it was accepted, and posted, some Companies on Bedloe's Island, some on Staten Island, at the Narrows, and some at other points in the harbor.

At another period, it volunteered in a body to labor

in the erection of Fortifications for the defence of the approaches to Brooklyn. And in September, 1814, it was detailed for a Three Months' tour of Duty in Garrisoning the "North Battery"—the old "Red Fort," at the foot of Hubert street, North River.

The Regular troops, recruited in large numbers in the City, hurried forward, led by some of its most estimable and dashing young men, to the Seat of War on the Canada frontiers. A number of streets in the upper part of the City are named in honor of gallant young officers from the City who fell at that time, fighting their country's battles.

The several City Regiments, when out of, as well as when in, the service, devoted themselves assiduously to the acquisition of proficiency in the duties of their positions. It is on record, that the Company, now the "Fourth," N. G., whilst on duty in the Forts, attained such superiority in drill, that it was denominated throughout the Regiment (the old Eleventh), "Bradhurst's Regulars," Captain John M. Bradhurst, then commanding it; and it is a fact, worthy of notice, that, although its composition has, of course, been changed, at least a dozen times over, still the ambition to excel, and be pre-eminent in all the duties of the soldier—

"Transfused like life, from breast to breast it glows,
"From sire to son by sure succession flows"—

has come down through all "the changes and chances" of the intervening fifty years, to its successor, in direct line, the *Fourth Company* of the present day; the distinguishing characteristic of whose Members is so strikingly in keeping with their "illustrious predecessors." It is not pretended, by any means, that any one Company is entitled to an undue share of the credit of the advancement of the character and reputation of the Regiment to its present eminence and renown; for, in fact, all,—the "*post nati*,"—the newer organizations, as well as the original Four Companies, have, by the ability of their officers and men, and their energy, assiduity, and zeal for the interest of the whole Corps, displayed at all times in the acquisition and preservation of its

"Wealth of ancient fame,"

combined to form the character and reputation of our present Gallant and Glorious National Guard, which we, and all who have passed through its ranks in *earlier times*, look upon with so much, almost paternal, pride; and of which each of us is so proud to still claim, after a lapse of nearly half a century,

"I, too, am a National Guard!"

The peace of 1815 returned to the City a large number of her gallant sons who had been in the field; yet but few of those, we think, entered the Militia Regiments; service in them appearing, probably, too tame

for appetites used to higher spiced, and more piquant fare. There had been, however, excited in many of the young men of the City, a strong desire for distinction in military exercises, which, after a season of reaction from the excitements of the War, and of indifference on the part of many, to military matters generally, revived, and gave a new impulse to the Volunteer Regiments, in the direction of advancement and improvement in discipline and efficiency.

Many of us can call to mind the gallant and brilliant appearance of the old FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, the "*Governor's Guard*," that in 1814, when but a Battalion of Two Companies (the First of which had been organized three years before under the designation of "Fleet Guards,"* *Daniel E. Dunscomb* its Captain, and *James B. Murray*, Lieutenant), had been detailed by Governor DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, as his Special Body Guard, he being, at the time, a Major General in the Army of the United States, and in command of this Military District; conferring upon it at the same time the designation of "Governor's Guard," under which title it rapidly increased in strength, and in a few years had acquired great distinction as the "*Fourteenth Regiment*;" and, eminent for its splendid discipline, and its Brilliant Uniforms, exceeding in richness and elegance all others in the City—Blue Coats, and White Pantaloon, and tall, white

* SIMON FLEET, a man of prominence in that day, being its founder.

waving feathers—the front of the coats almost covered with gold lace, and the cuffs and collars with gold embroidery—and with its gallant cavalier, Colonel JAMES B. MURRAY, at its head, it was the pride and delight of the beauty, fashion, and *elite* of the City. Its ranks were filled by young gentlemen of the highest social position, and it was equally distinguished, on the march in Broadway, in the walks of fashion, and in the gayeties of the ball room.

The Grand Ball given by the Regiment, in honor of, and attended by, GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON (“old Hickory”), at the old City Hotel,* on the 22d of February, 1819, was far ahead, in elegance and brilliancy, of any thing before known in the City, and called out several squibs and witticisms from “*Croaker*,”† the celebrated “quiz” and satirist of that day. The Fourteenth was, a few years later, consolidated with the Second; and the *Sixth* of the present day is the lineal descendant.

Next, perhaps, in display and eclat, came the Third Regiment, (the old Third of 1807,) led by Colonel WILLIAM T. HUNTER on his splendid white charger, with full,

* The City Hotel stood on the west side of Broadway, on the block from Thames to Cedar streets, and was, for many years, the most *distingué* establishment of the kind in the country. It was on the site of the “King’s Arms Tavern” of a hundred years previous, which was, *in its day*, one of the most prominent points of interest with the fashionables of “Old New York” of those “early days.”

† F. G. Halleck, then just “coming out” in his poetical career.

flowing mane and tail, their uniforms but little behind the *Fourteenth* in brilliancy, their feathers white, with red tops: then followed the old ELEVENTH, a sound, solid, excellent Corps, commanded by Colonel JAMES BENEDICT, afterwards Major General; their coats of blue, with red collars, and reaching to the knee; white pantaloons, with, until 1821, long "Suwarrow" boots worn over them; their feathers red, with white tops:* then came the NINTH, led by Colonel *Alexander M. Muir*, and subsequently by Colonel *Samuel I. Hunt*, (who was afterwards Brigadier-General,) their feathers of red: following them was the SECOND, Colonel *Charles Town*, with feathers of dark blue, and red tops; and several other organizations, cavalry, riflemen, &c.; the bare enumeration brings them all up so clearly to the "mind's eye," with their gay and gallant appearance, that it makes one almost wish to be a boy again, and, perched up on some stoop railing in Broadway, or jammed in the front rank of the crowd in the Park, enjoying the pleasing sights, as we did in those days, of the grand "Fourth of July," or other gala day parades, led by the venerable General MORTON, (as much of a boy as any of us in the enjoyment of the scene,) surrounded by his brilliant Staff, all in the uniforms of the blue and buff of the Revolution, with yellow plumes:—Ah, me! the march

* The feathers, or plumes, as they began to be called, worn at that time, were of vulture feathers, on a stem, very full, some six or eight inches in diameter and sixteen or eighteen inches long, slightly waving at the top.

of nearly fifty years over our heads has changed all that—and us, too, I find!

Things went on quietly for a few years, each apparently understanding and acquiescing in his rank in the scale of excellence; none attempting, or even thinking, of rivaling the *Fourteenth* in brilliancy and eclat, the *Third* in dash and fume, or the others in their several degrees of perfection in solid discipline and real efficiency. But, instead of directing their energies to the permanent improvement of their several corps in military efficiency, they took the direction of “fuss and “feathers,” studying frivolities in the way of novel and gaudy uniforms; and in a little while most of the regiments that had been foremost in the public estimation began to show signs of decay.

Many of the young men of spirit and ambition, especially those in the ELEVENTH, conceived the notion that “all the Chivalry” could not be monopolized by one or two regiments, nor confined under gold-laced coats only, and began to consider ways and means for placing their own Corps farther in advance, or even, perhaps, at the head of the Column of Improvement. They found, however, the composition of the regiment a great annoyance, and hindrance to improvement; one battalion—four companies—of heavy artillery, (three and four pounders, in that day, were *heavy* artillery!)

and four companies of infantry, constituted the regiment.

A remodeling and reorganization of the whole force was agitated, by which the different arms should be organized separately; and at the same time schemes and projects were rife amongst the active and ambitious spirits in the infantry companies of the Eleventh Regiment for changing their appearance, and adopting active measures for, in some way, giving more eclat to their labors and services; various propositions were brought forward for an alteration of the uniform, and suggestions made for the adoption of a distinctive name; they could only be designated as company commanded by Captain Such-a-one, in the Eleventh Regiment; (that Regiment, however, bore as high a reputation for sound practical proficiency as any in the City;) they had not even permanent numbers or designations to the companies; if referred to by number at all, it was by the relative rank of the captain, and changed with every change in his seniority.

Major JOHN D. WILSON, of the Eleventh Regiment, formerly Captain of what was afterwards the Third Company; Major PROSPER M. WETMORE, who had commanded the Fourth Company, and been transferred to the position of Brigade Major, on General BENEDICT's staff; Captain LINUS W. STEVENS, then commanding a company in the First, or Heavy Artillery Battalion of the Regi-

ment, and who was dissatisfied with his position, and, anxious for progress, determined that, when any movement was made in the Second Battalion, he would transfer to it; and many of the line officers and non-commissioned officers, and most active of the privates, became very anxious that some movement in advance should be made, and began to agitate the subject with much earnestness.

Whilst the field and most prominent officers of the Brigade were planning and scheming for a general reorganization—a “new shuffle and deal” in which all were striving to “get the honors”—the company officers and their men were agitating and discussing different styles and patterns for a new uniform; and they finally worked themselves up to such a degree of earnestness in the matter, some companies proposing a coat of peculiar pattern, and others offering one of a different style—all blue, however; and so zealous did they become in devotion to their several and respective proposals, that neither would give way, and the thing seemed at a “dead lock,” and likely to fall through entirely, when a trifling incident gave a new turn to the matter and solved the difficulty, that had got to be rather serious.

On the morning of the sixteenth of August, 1824, Sergeant PHILETUS H. HOLT, of the Fourth Company, was on his way to the meeting for parade, for the reception of the illustrious LA FAYETTE on his last visit to this coun-

try ; and, having sent his uniform coat to his tailor's* in Franklin Square, for some alteration and fixing, in lieu of it had put on his business coat, with the rest of his uniform and equipments—his white pantaloons and white cross-belts, cap and plume, and musket (in those days the men provided their own muskets, and kept them at home). His business coat, he being in the flour trade, was of *gray cloth*, with metal buttons, and had short skirts, a *coatee*, as such were denominated, and made to button high up and fit closely, which, with his trim figure and soldierly bearing, made quite a striking appearance ; and as he was passing through Pearl street, on his way from his residence in Beaver street, to his tailor's to change for his uniform coat, the singularity of his dress attracted the attention of Major Wilson and Major Wetmore, who were standing at the door of the latter in Pearl street (No. 244) ; they were both, at first sight, much taken with its novel and pleasing appearance, and its fine effect generally ; they halted him, and scrutinized, and criticised, and commented on it, both concluding on the spot that “that was the dress for us,” and conjointly made up their minds to propose it at once to the several companies ; Major Wilson going immediately, before the parade, to his tailor's, and giving orders for a pattern coat.

During the parade, whilst the troops were waiting on

* *Barent Andariese*, one of the founders of the Second Company, N. G., its first Lieut. in 1807, and its second Captain.

the Battery for the arrival of the marine *cavalcade* of ships, steamers, and boats of all degrees, from Staten Island, with the Illustrious Guest of the Nation, who was to be landed at Castle Garden, and from thence proceed to review the troops, a group of officers of the Eleventh Regiment were standing around Major Wilson, under the shade of a tree in front of the line, in earnest conversation; Captain Stevens was amongst them, and also Oliver M. Lownds, an acquaintance of most of the party; the measures in agitation for the improvement of the Corps were, of course, under discussion, as they had been of late, with the officers and men, "whenever two or "three were gathered together." *Major Wilson*, it is understood, alluding, in the course of the conversation, to the circumstance of LA FAYETTE having commanded the celebrated "National Guard" of Paris, suggested that it would be an appropriate compliment to him, brought out by the occasion, to call our Corps "NATIONAL GUARDS;" it seemed to strike all present very favorably; and when the officers returned to their posts, and mentioned what had been proposed with reference to a name, it was received by the men also with great favor; nothing was said to them, as yet, about the proposed uniform; the minds of many having been considerably excited on that subject, it was thought best to approach them cautiously with the new proposition.

As the *Reception of La Fayette* marks an epoch in the history of the Corps, it perhaps may not be uninteresting to the older portion of *our members* to have here reproduced an account of the event as written out at the time in the *Book of Minutes* of one of the companies :

THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE

having expressed an intention of revisiting this country, the Congress of the United States unanimously passed a resolution inviting him to our shores, and directed that a *national ship* should be held in readiness for his conveyance whenever it would suit his convenience to embark ; this honor he declined, and took passage in the *ship Cadmus*, Captain ALLYN, and sailed from Havre for New York on the 13th July, 1824, accompanied by his son, GEORGE WASHINGTON LA FAYETTE. The ship arrived at Staten Island on Sunday morning, 15th August: GENERAL LA FAYETTE and son immediately landed, and were met on the shore by Daniel D. Tompkins, the Vice-President of the United States, and conducted to his house, near by.

As soon as it had been ascertained that this veteran hero, who so early in life had devoted his blood, toil, and treasure to the establishment of our free institutions, was about to again land on our shores, and witness for himself the blessings which had followed the establishment of a government based upon the immutable principles "*that all men are created free and equal ;*" *extensive* preparations were made by the *Common Council of this City* to give him a welcome commensurate with the feelings of veneration and gratitude which pervaded every class of citizens.

The following Order was issued by the Government in advance of his arrival :

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, 11 August, 1824.

Order.—

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES directs that GENERAL LA FAYETTE, when he arrives in this country, be received at all military posts with the honors due to the *highest military rank in our service*.

The General-in-Chief publishes the foregoing to the army by direction of the Secretary-of-War.

AND in order that the *Brigade of Artillery* might be prompt in paying all military honor and respect to the ONLY REMAINING GENERAL OFFICER

of the Revolution, and that he might be welcomed with all the "*pride, pomp, and circumstance*" worthy a GUEST OF THE NATION, and bosom friend of our revered WASHINGTON, the following orders were issued in anticipation of his arrival:

NEW YORK STATE ARTILLERY.

DIVISION ORDERS.

NEW YORK, July 24th, 1824.

THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE having been invited to visit this country has accepted the invitation, and his arrival at this port is daily expected. Independent of his being a Guest of the Nation, his own private worth, and his services in securing our Freedom and Independence, have endeared him to all classes of the community, and he will be received with every demonstration of kindness and respect.

That the Corps of Artillery would be foremost in paying all Military honors to the soldier of the Revolution, the Major-General is well convinced. He therefore directs that the troops of the Division in the City and its vicinity, be under arms on the occasion, and to parade at the Battery for his reception. They will be under the command of Brigadier-General Benedict. As the period of his arrival is uncertain, the men will hold themselves in readiness to assemble at a moment's warning. Arrangements are made to announce his arrival at the Hook, and as a signal of that event a flag will be hoisted at the City Hall, and at the Battery. It will be endeavoured to give the troops notice the day previous to the parade, and the signal for immediately assembling, will be the sounding of the bugle through the principal streets of the City.

General Benedict will please make the necessary arrangements for that purpose. He will establish a battery, selecting the heaviest pieces of field artillery, to fire a salute on Major-General La Fayette's landing. The necessary ammunition will be supplied by the Commissary-General, and for which immediate application should be made, that every thing may be put in a proper state of preparation.

Communications will from time to time be made to General Benedict of the various services that may be required.

By order of Major-General MORTON,
J. VANDERBILT, Division Inspector.

FIRST BRIGADE N. Y. S. ARTILLERY.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1824.

The Division Order of 24th inst. is promulgated for the information and government of this Brigade.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the orders of the Major-General, and to insure the speedy notification of the troops, for duty on the arrival of Major-General La Fayette, the Brigadier-General directs that commandants of regiments shall forthwith promulgate to their commands the above Division and this Brigade Order, and cause the same to be communicated to the members of the companies attached to their respective commands. They will likewise each designate in orders a Regimental Parade Ground, at which place, immediately upon the receipt of the expected intelligence, they will cause a flag to be hoisted, as a signal to the members of the different corps to hold themselves in readiness for duty at a moment's warning,—and to assemble at their respective *rendezvous* at the sound of the bugle.

Immediately on receiving official information of the arrival of Major-General La Fayette, Colonels Hunter, Brett, and Manley will be directed to cause the bugles attached to their respective regiments to be sounded through the principal streets as a notice for the immediate assembling of the troops as above directed.

The Brigadier-General feels persuaded that a disposition will be evinced by members of every grade and corps to appear promptly on parade, and with equipments in the most perfect order,—as on no former occasion has the Brigade been called upon to perform a more gratifying service, or a duty more calculated to interest the feelings of citizen soldiers than the one now contemplated.

The Brigadier-General has much pleasure in accepting the services tendered by the Commandant of the *Veteran Corps of Artillerists*.* The Company will receive a station on the right of the Artillery Line, and will participate in the salute.

The Brigade Quarter-Master will confer with the Commissary-General, and make the necessary arrangements for ammunition.

By order of Brigadier-General BENEDICT,

P. M. WETMORE, Brigade-Major.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1824.

The annexed Division and Brigade Orders are promulgated for the information of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and matrosses of

* THE VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY was an association of much interest, being a company of VETERANS who had actually been soldiers in the Revolutionary War. They paraded on every Fourth of July morning, and marched to the Battery with drum and fife, and fired a National Salute, at day-break, from the heaviest pieces of field artillery at that time in use, which was heard all over the City in its then extent.

this Regiment, and in directing a compliance with the same, the Commandant relies on, and requires from each member of the Regiment, an adoption of the most energetic measures to insure that promptness which becomes the soldier; and which on numerous occasions has been noticed in this Regiment, and for which the present occasion calls.

The Regimental Parade Ground will be *Chatham Square*, the right on the old *Watch House*, from the cupola of which, under direction of Captain Mount, the American Ensign will be hoisted, and regarded as notice for each member to hold himself in readiness to parade at a moment's warning; and at the sound of the bugle, or on receiving a verbal or printed notice, to assemble on the Parade Ground as above designated.

By order of Colonel PETER W. SPICER,
GILBERT F. EVERSON, Adjutant.

Agreeable to the arrangements in the preceding orders, flags were hoisted at the different parade grounds, and at all the public places as soon as the news of his arrival had reached the City; and on

MONDAY, 16TH AUGUST, 1824,

the bugles were sounded through the streets at 8 o'clock, and orders issued for the different regiments to assemble at 10. The Brigade Line to form at the Battery at 11.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE

landed at the Battery about 2 o'clock, from the steamboat *CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON*; he was accompanied from the seat of the Vice-President at Staten Island, by a Committee of the *Common Council* of the City; and also by committees from the *Cincinnati Society* and the *Chamber of Commerce*, and a number of gentlemen of distinction, among whom were some of his early friends and associates in arms. His embarkation at Staten Island was announced by a salute from the shore, which was responded to by Fort La Fayette, and by the steamship.

The *Chancellor Livingston*, with her venerable passenger, was escorted to the City by the splendid steamship *Robert Fulton*, manned by 200 U. S. Sailors from the Navy Yard, and the steamboats *Oliver Ellsworth*, *Connecticut*, *Olive Branch*, and *Nautilus*, each having on board a large party

They usually wore, on parade, a sword with shoulder-belt, and a Revolution cockade, with 76 in gilt on it, and a blue feather, with red top, on the side of an ordinary hat. They were looked upon by all classes of the people with a high degree of favor and interest. As their ranks thinned out, others than those entitled to a place among them crowded in, impostors and pretenders, and soon destroyed all the respect and interest of the people for the Corps.

of ladies and gentlemen and a band of music, the whole forming, as they approached the City, one of the most imposing and splendid aquatic exhibitions ever witnessed. The lofty appearance of the steamship as she proudly "walked the waters," leading the van of the procession,—her yards manned by sailors, and elegantly dressed from the water to the tops of her masts with the flags and signals of all nations. The *Chancellor Livingston* followed, flanked by the *Connecticut* and *Oliver Ellsworth*, both also elegantly decorated with flags and streamers.

The ship *CADMUS*, towed by two steamboats, brought up the rear, her towering spars decorated in the most elegant and fanciful manner with flags and signals; she moved majestically, as if conscious of the veneration which was being testified for the Noble Patriot *she* had conveyed to our shores.

As the procession passed Governor's Island, a salute was fired from Castle William—and when the General landed,

"Oh never has earth seen a moment so splendid."

The Veteran Soldier stepped on shore, and was greeted with a welcome to our City, told in a *voice of thunder* that "made old ocean tremble." A Major-General's Salute from the Brigade of Artillery, a National Salute from the Revenue Cutter, and one from the U. S. Brig *Shark* at anchor off the Battery, and one from Fort Columbus,—a spontaneous burst of cheering from the assembled thousands, and salutations from a large number of distinguished Citizens, among whom were many of his early acquaintances, bespoke the heart-felt pleasure they all experienced in beholding the "Venerable good old man" again in our country, and in good health:

"Oh, what a moment that to thee,
 "Great Gallic son of Liberty!
 "When girt by thousands burning high
 "With gratitude and ardent zeal,
 "Thou stood'st beneath the self-same sky
 "'Neath which thou bled'st for Nations weal,
 "And trod'st upon the cultured shore,
 "Known as a battle-field before."

After partaking of some refreshments, and resting himself for a short time in Castle Garden, the Veteran Chief reviewed the *Division of Artillery* on the Battery, accompanied by Major-General Morton and suite, and a number of distinguished officers of the Army and Navy. He was then seated in a barouche and proceeded through Broadway to the City Hall; on his way he received the most lively demonstrations of attachment and respect from the immense concourse of citizens through which he passed. Never on any former occasion had there been witnessed such a universal assemblage of the beauty, fashion, and splendor of our City.

Arrived at the Hall, the General was presented to the Corporation of the City assembled in their official capacity to welcome him, and received the congratulations of that body. After which he received the Marching Salute of the troops in front of the City Hall.* After the troops had passed in review, they were dismissed in the Park, and the General was conducted to the Governor's Room in the Hall, where the officers of the Brigade of Artillery were presented to him.

About half-past five he proceeded to the "CITY HOTEL,"† where a suit of apartments had been prepared by the Corporation for his accommodation.

The proposed new dress having been made known, and also the name that had been suggested for the Corps, they were extensively and earnestly canvassed by the members, and generally viewed favorably. Those who had been most active and zealous in the discussion of the various patterns for a new uniform, that had so distracted and divided the minds of the members, were foremost in advocating the new proposition; being earnestly interested for the advancement and improvement of the Corps, they saw, beyond the *merits* of the dress proposed, an escape from the "dead lock" on the several patterns previously before the companies.

The officers of the four companies interested in the movement, and which composed the Second Battalion of the Eleventh Regiment, with their relative rank by seniority of the captains, were :—

* One of the companies of our Regiment (the Fourth) had the proud distinction of being selected and detailed as a Guard of Honor on the occasion.

† The old "City Hotel," on Broadway, between Thames and Pine streets, then the most celebrated establishment of the kind in the City.

- First.* Captain IRAD HAWLEY,
First Lieut. AUGUSTUS H. SAND,
Second Lieut. JAMES FLINN, Jr.
- Second.* Captain JOHN TELFAIR,
First Lieut. PETER W. COLE,
Second Lieut. GEORGE WETSELL.
- Third.* Captain WILLIAM B. CURTIS,
First Lieut. DAVID T. VALENTINE,
Second Lieut. BENJAMIN H. ROACH.
- Fourth.* Captain HOWARD A. SIMONS,
First Lieut. JAMES A. MINARD,
Second Lieut. WILLIAM R. WHITNEY.

They formed themselves into a provisional "Board," and had frequent meetings on the various subjects occupying the attention of the Corps, prominent amongst which were "name," "uniform," "reorganization," &c.

At a meeting of the "Board," held at the old "SHAKSPEARE TAVERN,"* on the evening of
WEDNESDAY, 25TH OF AUGUST, 1824,
the resolution instituting and giving birth to our present

* "THE SHAKSPEARE TAVERN," the old stamping ground of the Corps, having been for many years so intimately associated with most of the events in the rise and progress of the Regiment, it seemingly is entitled to a passing notice.

It was for a long time the head-quarters of the officers and members and their friends, in its "early days," for meetings, drills, entertainments, and enjoyments.

It stood at the south-west corner of Fulton and Nassau streets (the site of the present "Sun Building"). It was a low, old-fashioned, massive edifice, of small, yel-

renowned Corps was unanimously adopted in the following words, viz. :—

“*Resolved*, That the Battalion of Infantry attached
“to the Eleventh Regiment, N. Y. S. Artillery, be here-
“after known and distinguished by the name of National
“Guards.”

As has been remarked in another place, “how strikingly has the prophetic expression of that simple resolution been fulfilled; the Corps then organized has indeed been ‘*known and distinguished by the name of*’ to a degree and extent but little dreamed of at that time,” or by those who framed or passed it.

low bricks, two stories high, with dormer windows on the roof. The entrance in its *earliest days* was on Nassau street—an entry running through, with rooms on both sides. “The Tap,” in those days, was in the south front room, on Nassau street, and was fitted up with a circular “Bar” in one corner, of the old English fashion.

The building had been erected “long time ago,” before the Revolutionary War; a modern extension on Fulton street, three stories high, with a room for public meetings and military drills in the second story, and an arched room in the third story for concerts, and balls, and military drills, was added in 1822, for the accommodation of the political, military, and musical patrons of the house, it being a popular resort of all those classes.

It was kept by THOMAS HODGKINSON, an Englishman by birth, who had come over when quite young; he was brother to the celebrated comedian and vocalist, *John Hodgkinson*, who was very eminent in his profession, and at one time manager of the old Park Theatre—he died of yellow fever in 1805. *Hodgkinson* bought and established the house in 1808, and it soon became, and long continued, celebrated for the supe-

From that evening and that act *dates the existence of the Corps of National Guards*, which has engaged so much of our interest and feelings, and which we all love so much.

ESTO PERPETUA.

At one of the preliminary meetings, "*The Board*" had determined to adopt *numbers* for permanent distinctive appellations to the respective companies; and that there might not be dissatisfaction at the assigning higher or lower numbers, they *drew* for them, Captain *Hawley* drawing No. 1, Captain *Telfair* No. 2, Captain *Curtis* No. 3, and Captain *Simons* No. 4, (by mutual private agreement,)—the same relative positions in rank they held before.

The announcement of the resolution adopting the name was received throughout the Corps with much satisfaction.

rior character of its refreshments and entertainments, and the quiet comfort and *recherché* quality of the private suppers served up nightly to clubs and parties of "first people" of the City, with whom it was a favorite resort.

Hodgkinson was an officer of the Second Regiment of N. Y. S. Artillery, and distinguished for his devotion to the cause of the country in the War of 1812. At his death, on the day of the reception of La Fayette, in 1824, he was a captain, and was buried with military honors. Two of his sons served in the *National Guard*.

The house passed at his death to his connection by marriage, *James C. Stoneall, Esq.*, (afterwards alderman of the Second ward,) by whom the interior was remodeled and modernized—a handsome bar-room fitted up on the corner, with an entrance on Fulton street—and was carried on with distinguished success, until it was demolished on the widening of Fulton street in 1836.

The recollections of most of the ancient "N. G.'s" go back to the "Old Shakspeare" as "The scene of many a past joy."

Major Wilson, after comparing ideas and advising with some of the most interested of the officers and men as to the style and trimmings of his proposed coat, had the pattern completed—and appeared before the several companies separately assembled at *The Shakspeare* on the evening of the 30th of August following, wearing a complete private's uniform and equipments, as proposed, and submitted them to the members ; and, after a full and free canvass, they were adopted with great unanimity as

THE UNIFORM OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS!

The dress consisted of a short coat of military gray, or cadet mixed cloth, single-breasted ; square standing collar ; three rows of buttons in front ; black braid running back from each button across the breast ; buttons and braid on the collars, cuffs and pocket-flaps ; shoulder caps, or wings, with black tufts : white trowsers : glazed-leather caps, with bell crowns, and trimmed with gold and silver tassels ; brass initials N. G. in cipher in front of the cap ; white pompon : cartridge-box and bayonet-sheath suspended from a white belt of webbing around the body ; on the cartridge-box was the “Cipher of the Corps,”—N. G., in brass. This was the origin and introduction of the brass cipher in military ornaments in this country, which has been so extensively imitated and copied—some other corps even adopting an appellation that they might wear the identical N. G. So highly appreciated had the

Corps, and its dress and ornaments, become, and so *taking* its name, that it seemed the highest point of the ambition and of the mental capacity of members of some other organizations, to be mistaken for a "National Guard."

When the name had been determined on, and active measures commenced for completing the organization of the new Corps, *Corporal* ASHER TAYLOR, of the Fourth Company, devised and designed

THE COAT OF ARMS AND MOTTO.

He exhibited a sketch of it to Major Wetmore, who, approving of it, procured it to be engraved in a *vignette cut*, and presented it to the Board of Officers, by whom it was formally adopted as

"THE HERALDIC INSIGNIA OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS."

The Arms consist of a shield, *quarterly*: the *First* grand quarter, the shield of the United States; the *Second*, the shield of the State of New York; the *Third*, the shield of the City of New York; the *Fourth*, the initials N. Y. S. A., on a red ground, for the Corps of Artillery; on an in-escutcheon of gold, the cipher of the Corps, "N. G."

Crest:—An American eagle displayed, proper.

Motto:—"PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA."

An alteration was made in the fourth quarter, in 1835, on the new colors, substituting two cannons crossed *saltire-wise*, and in chief a blazing bomb, as insignia of Artillery. (*See Frontispiece.*)

THIS COAT OF ARMS, solemnly adopted and promulgated by the Corps as its *distinctive insignia*, its peculiar ENSIGNS ARMORIAL and Cognizance, has been so recognized and respected by all honorable and intelligent men from that day, now more than forty years ago. In a few cases, however, parties, in defiance of ordinary good manners, and the honorable and gentlemanly instincts which it is generally claimed govern military men in an especial degree, have adopted such close imitations of it as to be hardly distinguishable; and some have taken them wholly, and display them as their own with a degree of sapience and easy impudence but rarely paralleled—except, perhaps, in the case of the ass assuming the lion's skin—and which in the days of chivalry would have doomed the offenders to ignominy, disgrace, and the scorn of all high-minded men. And the same also with the metal cipher.

THE GRAY UNIFORM, with black trimmings, had been worn by the United States Cadets at West Point since 1815—prescribed for them by the Government, it is understood, out of compliment to General WINFIELD SCOTT and his brigade, who fought the battles of Lundy's Lane

and Chippewa, on the Niagara frontier, in 1814, in uniforms of GRAY, trimmed with BLACK, the Government being unable at the time to procure supplies of blue, the standard army color.

The *National Guard* was the first corps outside the National Academy to adopt the *gray* as a permanent uniform ; and in doing so every pains was taken to avoid the least appearance of imitation in the style of the coat, buttons, or trimmings.

When the gray uniform was adopted, in August, it was understood that the changes were not intended to be carried entirely into effect before the next spring, but as many of the members as could conveniently do so, were requested to have their new uniforms prepared by the last parades in the fall. *Sergeant ASHER TAYLOR* (of the Fourth Company) tendered his services to act as Secretary to the Brigade-Inspector at the approaching annual inspection of the Brigade on the 12th and 15th of October, proposing to have his *new uniform* made and to appear in it ; his offer was accepted, and he was detailed in brigade orders to that special duty, and had the satisfaction of inaugurating the GRAY UNIFORM of the NATIONAL GUARDS by the first exhibition of it on parade.

As the new uniform was entirely novel, and different from all others before worn in the City, it attracted much

attention, and was the subject of general remark and criticism in military circles. The other regiments were furnished an opportunity to observe and examine the new style of dress that was destined to so soon outstrip them all in the contention for public favor.*

As the changes and improvements so long contemplated assumed form and reality, Captain LINUS W. STEVENS took measures for procuring a transfer, with a portion of his Company, from the Heavy Artillery Battalion of the Regiment to the new Corps. Several other parties were invited to raise companies to augment its strength. *Oliver M. Lownds*, who was on intimate terms with many of the officers, and had been present on the Battery when the name of *National Guard* was first suggested by Major Wilson, concluded to organize a company, and as an additional inducement to him, *Captain Stevens* proposed that he should take a number preceding him.

November 1st, MAJOR WILSON resigned his position in relation to the Corps and retired from the Regiment, in consequence of failing health, very much regretted by all his associates, to whom his high order of talents, his enthusiastic zeal in advancing the interest of the Corps, and his genial and amiable deportment to all, had

* That inspection parade was "out of town," in the *open* fields south of St. Luke's Church, west of Hudson street—somewhat changed since that day.

endeared him in an eminent degree. He was succeeded by Captain IRAD HAWLEY, as Major of the *Eleventh Regiment*.

Those members who had their new uniforms completed were directed to parade in them on Evacuation Day (25th Nov.); accordingly, some twenty to thirty from each of the four companies appeared in their new equipments, and were consolidated on the right of the battalion line. This was the *first exhibition of the Corps* in the new dress, and from the circumstance that *Captain Telfair* of the Second Company commanded on the right of the line, and *his command* that day being entirely of the new uniform men, it has been stated that it was *his Company*, the Second, that *first appeared* on parade in the new dress, which is entirely erroneous; the first parade in the gray coat was of men from all the four companies.

When the regimental parade was dismissed, a detachment of men, those in the gray uniforms, escorted the colors to the quarters of the Colonel, *Peter W. Spicer*, in the Bowery, where they, together with the officers of the Regiment, were regaled with a spread of wine, punch, and other refreshments.

By Regimental Orders of December 25th, 1824, the FIFTH COMPANY of National Guards was recognized and admitted into the Regiment :

OLIVER M. LOWNDS, its *Captain*.

CHARLES B. SPICER (late a member of the Fourth Company, and Sergeant-Major of the 11th Regiment) the First Lieutenant.

WILLIAM H. INSLEE, Second Lieutenant.

By the following order the *Sixth Company* was received by transfer from the First or Heavy Artillery Battalion of the Regiment :

ELEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. ARTILLERY.

SPECIAL ORDER.

NEW YORK, December 27th, 1824.

Captain LINUS W. STEVENS, now doing duty in the First Battalion of this Regiment, is hereby directed to forthwith detach one Lieutenant and any number of men, not to exceed twenty-five, from the Company now under his command, and organize the same to perform duty as Infantry in the Second Battalion, and to assume the command of the same; and to report himself and officer so detached to the Commandant of the said Battalion; he is also directed to assume the name and uniform of the National Guards.

By order of PETER W. SPICER, Colonel.

G. F. EVERSON, Adjutant.

Accordingly, on the 29th December, Captain STEVENS, First Lieutenant JOHN H. WILLIAMS, and twenty-five men, were so detached, and measures taken to carry out their organization as the SIXTH COMPANY of National Guards.

By a General Order of the Commander-in-Chief, of

January, 1825, the First Brigade of Artillery was reorganized :*

“The companies of the Second and *Eleventh Regiments*
“doing duty with muskets, with the staff and music of
“the present Second Regiment, Colonel Robert F. Man-
“ley, Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Moore, and *Major*
“*Irad Hawley*, to constitute the Second Regiment.”

By which it will be noted the Corps became consolidated with, and incorporated in, the Second Regiment, which then consisted of four companies of *La Fayette Guards* and two companies of *Clinton Guards*, being six companies from the old Second, constituting one Battalion, and our *six companies of National Guards*, from the Eleventh, constituting the other Battalion.

All the other regiments of the Brigade were in like manner disintegrated and reorganized under the new “*deal*.”

It was amicably arranged amongst the officers of the newly organized Second Regiment that the right of the *regimental line* should belong to the *battalion* which should have the *senior captain* of the Regiment. On

* This was the “new shuffle and deal” in anticipation of which there had been for a year or two past, so much “finessing” amongst the officers.

the first parade of the Regiment, on the 6th of June, 1825, the question of seniority came up, and after a good deal of wrangling and disputation, it was decided in favor of Captain STEVENS ; consequently the right was taken by the National Guards, much to the disappointment and chagrin of the officers of the other Battalion, who had calculated, when the arrangement was made, on a different state of facts as to seniority.

On the 6th June, the resignation of Major *Irad Hawley*, of the Second Regiment, was accepted ; and on the 12th, Major PROSPER M. WETMORE, Brigade-Major, formerly Captain of the Fourth Company, was elected to fill the vacancy.

The first appearance of the Corps on parade as a *separate command* was for an excursion for target practice, which took place in August of this year. After examining various points in the vicinity of the City, Bloomingdale had been determined on, and Barnet's Mansion-House selected for Head-Quarters.

I have been permitted to reproduce from the Minutes of the Fourth Company the following record of the affair, as written down at the time :

SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. ARTILLERY.

EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

NEW YORK, July 29th, 1825.

The several companies of this Regiment denominated NATIONAL GUARDS are directed to assemble, fully uniformed and equipped, for military

improvement, on *Friday, 5th August* next, in the Park in front of the City Hall: Battalion line to form at 7 o'clock, A. M.

By order of ROBERT F. MANLEY, Colonel,
J. D. EVERSON, Adjutant.

On Friday, August 5th, the Battalion paraded in obedience to the above orders. Line was formed under command of Major PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the Second Regiment, at 7 A. M., (Lientenant *Charles B. Spicer*, of the 5th Company, acting as *Adjutant*,*) and marched to the foot of Roosevelt street, where it embarked in good order on board the steamboat *John Marshall*, for Bloomingdale, where preparations had been made for the exercises of the day. The landing was effected opposite *Barnet's Mansion-House* in beautiful style—the steamboat was moored within a few yards of the wild, rocky shore, and an extempore bridge constructed, *a la pontoon*, of the small boats and gang-planks, over which the Battalion marched to land in the most perfect order. The scene was singularly picturesque and beautiful as the troops filed across the slight bridge, over the rocky and uneven shore, and moved up the steep bank, through a wild and rural foot-path, to the lawn in front of the Mansion-House; the Battalion was there formed for review. General BENEDICT received the marching salute as the troops proceeded to the ground selected for the firing, where the companies were dismissed, for the special duties of the day, to the command of their respective officers.

After the firing was completed, the Battalion was re-formed and marched to the House, and dismissed for recreation.

Among the officers who accompanied the expedition were General BENEDICT (Commander of the Brigade) and staff, Colonel *Brown* and Lieut.-Col. *Kumbel* (both late of Eleventh Regiment), Lieut.-Col. *Stone* (Editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*), and Major *Noah* (Editor of the *National Advocate*), Lieut.-Colonel *Hopkins*, of Eleventh Regiment, Commissary-General *Muir*, and a number of others.

It was observed that *Barnet*, commander-in-chief of the “Mansion-House,” had been, during the early part of the day, actively engaged with his whole army of cooks, *bar-maids*, waiters, scullions, &c., in constructing extensive works in the orchard to the left of his house; and when the roll of the “*spirit(s)-stirring drum*” was heard summoning the men to their duty, it was understood at once that an assault upon *Barnet's* works was contemplated by our leader; and from the REPUTED skill of the engineers and

* GENERAL SPICER may well look back, in after times, through all his promotions, honors, and distinctions, and exult in the incident in his early life of having been *the first to draw a sword in front of the now world-wide renowned “NATIONAL GUARD.”*

artificers who had directed the operations of Barnet, a “warm” reception was expected.

The active duties in which our men had been engaged during the morning had prepared their “appetites for slaughter,” so that they moved to the charge with a firm, undaunted step, the band playing a stomach-inspiring tune, which the men (snuffing the air) pronounced to be “Roast Beef,” or something that sounded (or smelt) vastly like it.

By a skillful movement to our right, *Barnet* was taken in flank, and the whole of his formidable array was surrounded and pronounced an easy conquest, as his garrison appeared to be scantily provided with “provant” and deficient in destructive weapons.* At a given signal the assault commenced at all points simultaneously, and never since the Battle of Waterloo (or the last target-firing dinner) has there been seen such carnage and slaughter; nothing could withstand the charge—neither age nor sex, rank nor condition, was spared—duck and drake, pigs, poultry, beef and mutton—all, all, met a common doom, and disappeared

“Like the baseless fabric of a vision.”

Barnet's formidable array,

“His cloud-capped towers, his gorgeous palaces—

“All, like an *insubstantial* pageant, faded,

“And left not a wreck behind.”

Our gallant Major conducted himself with the greatest deliberation and bravery. At the commencement of the operations he “took the chair” in the most elevated and exposed position, and was surrounded by a gallant band of officers of different corps, the veterans of many a well-spread dinner, who all appeared to perform with alacrity the exercises in which they had been invited to join.

At length the conflict ceased—there is an end appointed for all things, especially for dinner-scenes *peculiarly* circumstanced as this was—a liberal supply of the “generous juice” was brought forth, which had a marvelous effect upon the *spirits* of the men; all was mirth and “jollity,”

“Quibs and cranks, and wanton wiles,

“Sport that wrinkled care derides,

“And laughter holding both his sides.”

Many a gallant spirit was toasted, and patriotic sentiment proposed and drank; and when

“OUR COUNTRY—she stands the landmark of freedom and the home of the oppressed,” was given from the Chair, it was received with tremendous acclamation:

* There were more men than Barnet had prepared for, and consequently a short supply of provisions, knives and forks, and everything else.

“—— Such a noise arose
 “As the shrouds make at sea in a stiff tempest,
 “As loud and to as many tunes.”

Our great Commander-in-Chief (then De Witt Clinton)—Our General (James Benedict)—The Nation's Guest, La Fayette—Bolivar, the Star of Liberty in the Southern Hemisphere—aye, all who have “*had to do with Liberty*,” were remembered with enthusiasm. The following was given from the Chair:

“OUR GUESTS—the countenance and encouragement of experience and science will “direct and animate *us* in the path to military distinction.”

Lieut.-Col. Stone gave in return the following, adapted from Shakspeare:

“Our worthy and approved good friends,
 “We have kind souls that would give you thanks,
 “But scarce know how to do it.” “Health to all!
 “May you be here as merry
 “As good company, good wishes, and good feelings
 “Can make good soldiers. And when you go hence
 “Fair thoughts and happy hours attend you,
 “And affectionate wives and pretty sweethearts await you.”

After dinner, when the long roll was beat and the Battalion paraded on the lawn in front of the house, *not a man was missing*, notwithstanding the *perilous* service they had performed and the scenes of danger through which they had passed.

The wings were thrown forward to form a square, and those who had won the prizes called to the centre and addressed by *Lieut.-Col. Stone* to the following effect:

“CITIZEN SOLDIERS:—I have the honor of being selected to award the “prizes which have been won by the competitors of the *National Guards* “this day; and it gives me great pleasure in doing so to speak not only “of your skill, but of the good order and discipline which pervades the “Corps. In the militia as well as in the standing army, discipline is indispensably necessary. True, the soldier is a citizen; but while on duty “the personal liberty of the citizen is in some degree merged in that of the “soldier. In Europe, the people are enslaved by the soldiery; but happily in free America our army is composed of the people, and no enlightened people will enslave themselves. Your bayonets are for the defence “of honor and the maintenance of the freedom of your country; and the “military power is designed to defend and support, not overthrow, the “civil.

“These prizes which you have so handsomely won are to be regarded as “rewards for experiments in the rudiments of tactics. The road to honor “and preferment here is not circumscribed by the narrow limits of heredit-

"itary claims—it is as broad as our continent and as free as the wind that sweeps over it; strive then in the march for fame and glory to reach the utmost summit—always recollecting that a *soldier's character must be spotless*, his honor untarnished, and his courage unsuspected."

After the prizes were presented to the different successful marksmen, the Battalion was marched to the shore, where the steamer was in waiting. In consequence of the lowness of the tide she could not approach sufficiently near the shore to construct the bridge; the men were therefore conveyed to her in boats.

The embarkation was effected in perfect order and regularity, and presented a scene particularly striking; as the Battalion descended the bank through an obscure and irregular footpath to the margin of the river—the groups of officers and men upon the rocks on the shore, the boats plying in rapid succession filled with soldiers, the rays of the setting sun glancing from their glittering arms—all conspired to form a scene of rare beauty and magnificence, and strikingly "*a la militaire*."

The expedition terminated about 8 o'clock, the Battalion being dismissed at that hour at the Park; and thus ended the ANNUAL TARGET-FIRING EXCURSION, which had been looked forward to for many weeks with such high expectations of enjoyment, and in many instances with strong hopes of individual distinction in the competition for the prizes.

Under the following GENERAL ORDER, the Corps acquired a distinct legal position and a name :

STATE OF NEW YORK—GENERAL ORDERS.

ALBANY, October 1st, 1825.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF hereby directs that the several companies now belonging to the Second Regiment, First Brigade, of New York State Artillery, commanded by Captains *Stevens, Telfair, Curtis, Simons, Lownds*, and Lieut.-Commandant *Flinn*, at present comprising

THE BATTALION OF NATIONAL GUARDS,
of the Second Regiment, be detached therefrom and organized as a separate Battalion. Major *Prosper M. Wetmore* is assigned to the command of the said Battalion.

By order of the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF [then De Witt Clinton],
N. F. BECK, Adjutant-General.

The Corps now having a technical baptism and a legal

name, assumed the "free and independent" position at which it had been aiming, and stepped off, unshackled, in the forward movement to distinction and renown which lay out before it.

On the 12th October, 1825, BATTALION ORDERS announce :

A new Company having been organized and admitted into the Battalion, it will hereafter be recognized as the "7th Company," and will be commanded by Captain Egbert J. Van Benren ; George N. Allen, First-Lieutenant.

The following staff-appointments were announced October 12th, 1825 :

JOHN J. MANNING, Quarter-Master,

SIDNEY P. INGRAHAM, Pay-Master,

Doctor DAVID W. BRYAN, Surgeon's-Mate.

Lieutenant CHARLES B. SPICER, Acting-Adjutant.

Simeon J. Drake, of the 6th Company, Sergeant-Major; *Samuel L. Post*, of the 2d Company, Assistant Sergeant-Major; *Myer Myers*, of the 5th Company, Quarter-Master Sergeant.

BRIGADE ORDERS of 19th October, 1825, announce elections on the 18th :

In the Battalion of National Guards—

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Lieut.-Colonel.

LINUS W. STEVENS, Major.

On the 19th of October, Lieutenant ANDREW WARNER is announced as Adjutant, Lieut. Charles B. Spicer

being assigned to the command of the Fifth Company. Orderly-Sergeant JAMES B. WILSON, Standard-Bearer.

“A feather, one-third black and two-thirds white, not “exceeding eight inches in length,” was adopted to be worn by the Field and Staff of the Battalion.

The officers and men of all ranks now entered with one accord, and increased zeal, upon a course of united effort to advance the strength, character, and efficiency of the new Corps; and especially the acquisition of the highest degree of proficiency in “war’s dread art.”

The Battalion paraded on Saturday, 19th November, 1825, as part of a detachment, usual at that time on occasion of executions in public, “to aid in preserving the “peace at the execution of James Reynolds, convicted “of murder;” but not from the least apprehension of any disturbance beyond the ordinary excitement of a large crowd.*

Battalion Orders, December 27th, 1825, announce as commissioned in the Corps:

* The narrator has no “recollection” of the ridiculous story in reference to the conduct of one of the officers of the Battalion absenting himself from duty on this occasion, put forth a few years ago in an ephemeral publication, and asserts that it is entirely unfounded, as, if there had been any grounds for it, he must have known it. The other little matter of “the flask,” stated in the same connection, he “recollects” well, for he *knew it then*.

James Flinn, Jr., Captain 1st Company,
John H. Williams, Captain 6th Company,
David T. Valentine, Captain 3d Company,
Levi Hart, First Lieutenant 1st Company,
Seymour Hoyt, First Lieutenant 6th Company,

and the appointment of

Doctor Edward Marcellin, Surgeon's-Mate.

A Committee sometime previously appointed, consisting of Major Stevens, Captain Flinn, Quarter-Master Manning, Lieut. G. N. Allen, and Lieut. P. H. Holt, "to designate and describe the uniform to be observed by the members composing the Corps," presented a report March 2d, 1826, which was adopted by the Board of Officers, as follows, and ordered to be printed for the Corps, establishing the details of the

BILL OF DRESS OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

THE UNIFORM of the Corps shall consist of a short COAT or coatee of mixed cloth, a CAP of black glazed leather, and white pantaloons, as follows:

1. THE COAT shall be of the "Military Gray" manufactured for this Corps, and for the United States Cadets; single-breasted; square standing-collar, to meet and hook under the chin; a double strip of black silk braid to extend around the collar, and a blind button-hole of the same to commence at the front and extend back on each side three and a-half inches, and terminate in three fan loops, with a button in the center of the loops; one row of buttons in front, to be placed one and a-half inches apart (the number to vary in conformity to the size of the person); blind button-holes of the braid to extend across the front from each button (conforming to the direction of the collar), and terminate in three fan loops; the length to vary, being longest across the chest, and diminishing gradually above and below. The *cuffs* three inches deep, with four buttons around the upper

edge in front, a blind button-hole to extend downwards from each button and terminate in three fan loops (to correspond with the breast); four buttons on each pocket-flap, with blind button-holes as on the cuff and breast; four buttons on the plait or folds of each skirt, viz.: one, one inch from the bottom of the skirt, one at the top, a third midway between the two, and the fourth one and a-half inches above the third, the two buttons at the top of the skirt to be enclosed in a diamond of braid, with a similar diamond between them; the edge of the back skirts to be trimmed with a stripe of braid to commence at the top of the skirt, on the outward or front edge, extending downwards on the skirt (varying from one to two inches from the front edge to within one and a-half to two inches of the bottom, and turn with a single loop continuing to the lower corner in front; on the corner of the skirt, between the braid and front edge, to be placed a diamond of braid; on the back of the coat a stripe of braid, to commence at each of the buttons at the top of the skirt, and follow the two outer seams of the back to the shoulder, thence along the sleeve to the shoulder-seam, and following that to the collar.

2. THE WINGS to consist of a shoulder-cap of cloth like the coat, three inches deep in the center, diminishing gradually to a point each way; to be padded full and secured to the shoulders at the top seam of the sleeve, by the upper edge; a stripe of black braid on the upper edge, and diagonal stripes of the same to be placed one inch apart on the top, a tuft of black worsted on the outer edge. The width of braid "around the collar," "on the back," "the diamonds," and on the "inner edge of the skirts," to be three-eighths of an inch, the remainder to be one-eighth.

3. THE BUTTONS of the pattern manufactured for this Battalion, and known as "*The Button of the National Guards.*"

4. THE PANTALOONS of plain white linen or cotton, and long enough to touch the instep; worn over boots.

5. THE CAP to be bell-crowned, seven inches high in front; the vizor to be of black leather, circular, two and a-half inches deep at the widest part; the cap to terminate at the lower edge in a point at the back part of the head. TRIMMINGS, plain brass scales in front, and one inch above the scales the initials N. G. in cipher, over which an eagle measuring three inches between the tips of the wings; both the initials and eagle to be brass. On the upper edge in front a black leather cockade, with a small yellow button with an eagle impressed on it. *Tassels* of gold bullion, three inches in length, finished with silver at each extremity, to be suspended, by a gold and silver cord four inches long, from a ring at the upper edge at the right side of the cap. POMPON, white, five inches in length, to be worn in front and inserted into the cap through a plain brass ball.

6. STOCK, or cravat, black, and plain in front.

7. GLOVES of deep buff.

ARMS AND ACCOUTERMENTS.

1. MUSKET according to law, with a white sling of linen or cotton webbing.
2. CARTOUCH BOX of black leather, with the initials N. G. of brass; suspended by loops of black leather.
3. BAYONET SHEATH of the same, suspended by a throg of the same.
4. BELT of white webbing, secured in front by brass plate or clasp.*

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1. The Second, Third and Fourth *Sergeants* and the *Corporals* will be uniformed the same as the privates, with the exception of the trimmings on the *wings*, where gold lace will be substituted for braid; and with the addition of a small, straight sword, with yellow mountings, and black leather scabbard, suspended by a throg, to correspond with the bayonet.

2. *The Orderly Sergeant* will be permitted to dispense with musket, &c., and wear a sword the same as above defined, suspended in the same manner to a similar belt. Coat the same as that of the other non-commissioned officers.

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.

1. FIELD OFFICERS' coats will be trimmed as above defined (using gold lace in lieu of braid), with the addition of three chevrons reversed on each skirt. They will wear *epaulettes* and the *chapeau de bras*.

2. Company and commissioned staff officers (with the exception of the Surgeons) will have the "trimmings on the collar" and the "diamonds" of gold lace. *Wings* of gold bullion, protected by gilt scales and chains.

3. The coat of medical officers shall correspond with those of the Battalion in point of color.

4. The *swords* worn by field, staff and medical officers shall be gold-mounted, and straight blades—suspended by gilt chains to a *gold-laced* belt, secured in front by a gilt plate or clasp; *sash* of red silk net.

5. *Sergeant-Majors* and Quarter-Master Sergeants will wear the same uniform as the Orderly-Sergeants, with the addition of a sash of red silk net.

DISTINCTIONS.

1. CAPTAINS will wear a *chevron* on each arm above the elbow.
2. SUBALTERNS will wear a *chevron* on each arm below the elbow.
3. STAFF OFFICERS (with the exception of Adjutant and Sergeant-Majors) will wear, in addition to the *chevrons* of their rank, a *bend* of gold lace on the right arm above the elbow.
4. THE ADJUTANT will wear an *arc* of gold fringe connecting the two extreme points of the *chevron*.

* In 1827, cross-belts of white webbing were added.

5. The *Sergeant-Majors* will wear an *arc* similar to that of the Adjutant.
6. *Sergeants* will wear a *chevron* on each arm below the elbow.
7. Corporals will wear a *chevron* on each arm above the elbow.*

Per Battalion Orders of April 1st, 1826 :

CHARLES B. SPICER, from the 5th Company, Captain 7th Company.

ROBERT B. BOYD, Captain 5th Company.

PHILETUS H. HOLT, Second Lieutenant 4th Company.

GEORGE L. PRIDE succeeded Lieutenant Spicer as First Lieutenant 5th Company.

JOHN D. WILSON, late our Major of Eleventh Regiment, is announced as Division Inspector, on the staff of Major-General Benedict, April 27th, 1826, a position which he held but a few months, his impaired health compelling him to relinquish his ardent desire for a connection with the service.

On the 6th May, 1826, a new Company, *the Eighth*, was announced as organized in the Battalion of National Guards—ANDREW WARNER, Captain ; WILLIAM P. MILLARD, First Lieutenant ; ADOLPHUS DAVENPORT, Second Lieutenant.

The Corps having now, nominally, *eight companies*, the quota required for a Regiment, the Commander-in-Chief at once directed it, under the following General Order, to be so constituted and organized :

* Knapsacks, gray pants, fatigue jackets, or fatigue caps, were unknown in the Corps at that time ; they were gradually worked in, one at a time, in subsequent years.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ALBANY, May 6th, 1826.

The Commander-in-Chief hereby directs that the *Battalion of National Guards* in the City of New York, now under the command of Lieut.-Colonel P. M. Wetmore, and attached to the First Brigade of New York State Artillery, be organized into a Regiment to be denominated the
TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

By order of the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
N. F. BECK, Adjutant-General.

May 23d, 1826, an election under the new organization for field officers of the Twenty-seventh Regiment was held at "The Shakspeare," and

Lieut.-Colonel PROSPER M. WETMORE was elected Colonel.

Major LINUS W. STEVENS was elected Lieut.-Colonel.

Captain JOHN TELFAIR was elected Major.

Major TELFAIR resigned June 20th, 1826. Captain HOWARD A. SIMONS, of the Fourth Company, was elected Major, June 27th, 1826.

The subject of providing Colors for the Corps had engaged the attention of the Board of Officers as soon as the Battalion was detached as a separate command ; and a Committee consisting of
Captain TELFAIR,

Captain FLINN,

Lieutenant SPICER, and

Doctor MARCELLIN,

was appointed for the procuring of a standard, to be
“THE BANNER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.”

The Committee spent some time in beating around, and bowing, and flirting, and coquetting among their fair friends, in the hope of eliciting an offer from some of them to embroider and present a standard ; and “*Young Moustache*” of the present day will be amazed to learn that all their efforts were vain, as they reported on the 29th of March (1826) that “the expectations hitherto “entertained on that subject had not been realized!”—a humiliating admission that would well-nigh “burst the “kids” of half the *gallant* and irresistible fellows of the Regiment in these latter days. The season being advanced, the Committee was directed to select a proper design, and procure, without further delay, the standard to be embroidered by Mrs. Lloyd D. Windsor, who had performed similar work for several regiments.

Subscription papers for the requisite funds had been circulated amongst the officers and men and promptly filled up.

The Committee accepted a design proffered by *Sergeant ASHER TAYLOR*, of the Fourth Company, which he traced on the silk, and the work was put in hand under his supervision, and pushed forward so that the standard was completed and ready for delivery by the latter part of May.

At a Meeting of the Board of Officers, April 6, 1826, the following preamble and resolution were adopted :

Whereas, Sergeant Taylor, of the Fourth Company of National Guards, having assisted the Standard Committee in giving a suitable design to be embroidered for the banner of this Battalion, and also facilitating the duties of the Committee for prescribing the uniform of this Corps; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the officers of this Battalion be presented to *Sergeant ASHER TAYLOR*, of the Fourth Company, for his skill and ingenuity exercised in sketching a suitable design for, and tracing it on the silk intended for,

THE BANNER OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS,
and also for assistance rendered in furnishing the "Bill of Dress" lately adopted. [He having prepared the text of the document.]

THE FIRST PARADE of the new Regiment, in full uniform, was on the 31st of May, 1826, for the reception of the new Colors.

The formation was in Park Place, and the Regiment marched to the front of the City Hall, when the Honorable PHILIP HONE, Mayor of the City, who had kindly consented to perform the ceremony, delivered the standard to Colonel Wetmore, with an eloquent and complimentary address.

The Flag was of red silk, bearing, beautifully embroidered thereon, the COLORS OF THE CORPS, being the coat of arms on a shield, with the crest and motto, supported by wreaths of oak and laurel, and surrounded by golden stars.

The Board of Officers having some time previously ordered a "State Standard," to complete a full suit of colors for the Regiment, and the Committee on the Regimental Standard conceiving that their duties ended with the completion of that flag, they were discharged with a vote of thanks of the Board for the satisfactory manner in which they had discharged the duty assigned them.

On the first day of June, 1826, the Board

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to take charge of and to superintend the completion of the State Banner, now in the hands of Mrs. Windsor, being embroidered.

Adjutant WARNER,

Pay-Master INGRAHAM and

Lieutenant HOLT,

were appointed said Committee.

On the 15th June, 1826, Pay-Master INGRAHAM was elected Captain of the Second Company in place of Captain Telfair promoted ; and WILLIAM P. MILLARD (from the Eighth Company) First Lieutenant.

Captain ALDEN PARTRIDGE, formerly an instructor in military tactics at West Point, having established a private military school at Middletown, Connecticut, which was in very successful operation, and high repute in the estimation of military men, the officers of the Twenty-

seventh Regiment, at the meeting on the 12th of May, 1826, passed resolutions inviting Captain Partridge to visit the City with the cadets of his command, and unite with the Regiment in the parade in celebration of the Fourth of July, which was expected to be on a grander scale than usual, it being the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the great Declaration.

A Committee was appointed to confer with Captain Partridge. They communicated the complimentary resolutions of the Board of Officers, and received from the Captain an acceptance, on the part of himself and his pupils, of the invitation, which they received as very flattering to their corps and institution.

As the State Standard was to be completed so as to be delivered on the approaching "Fourth," his Excellency, DE WITT CLINTON, was asked to perform the ceremony of the delivery, which he kindly assented to ; and preparations were made to give due eclat to the parade and ceremony, not only by the Twenty-seventh Regiment, but by the whole military forces of the City.

The venerable Major-General MORTON was more than usually impressive in his "Division Orders" for the Jubilee Parade, remarking :

——— To celebrate the return of epochs important in the affairs of a nation has the sanction of the remotest antiquity, and the period of fifty

years has a high solemnity attached to it from the ordinance of the Deity himself. No era in the affairs of the world has been of more importance than the Declaration of Independence by the United States—it was the dawn of freedom to mankind, and its beams are now illuminating and enlightening the world. Well may we hail this, its semi-centenary anniversary, with joy and gratitude.

When those intrepid statesmen subscribed that immortal instrument which asserted our rights to freedom and self-government, little did they imagine that in a few revolving years their country would be surrounded by so many blessings, and would take among the nations of the earth the proud station it now occupies.

The following are the Regimental Orders for the occasion :

NATIONAL GUARDS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. STATE ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

NEW YORK, June 28th, 1826.

The preceding General, Division and Brigade Orders are promulgated, and in pursuance thereof this Regiment will parade in full uniform, on Tuesday, the Fourth of July next, in celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of American Independence. The line will be formed in the Park, at half-past six o'clock, A. M.

An invitation from the officers having been accepted by the Corps of Cadets under the direction of Captain Partridge, to join the Regiment in the approaching celebration of the National Jubilee, they will be received from the steamboat at Fulton Market Wharf; from thence the Regiment will proceed to Castle Garden, where it will be honored by receiving from his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, a Standard bearing the Arms of the State.

The Quarter-Master will make the necessary requisition for ammunition.

By order of Colonel WETMORE,

ANDREW WARNER, Adjutant.

The Regiment was accordingly formed on the morning of the Fourth, at six o'clock, and marched to the foot of Fulton street, East River, and two companies thrown

forward to the wharf, to salute and escort the "Cadets" to the regimental line ; and the whole then moved to Castle Garden, where the illustrious De Witt Clinton, the Governor of the State, in the full uniform of Commander-in-Chief, and surrounded by a brilliant staff of eminent military men and civilians, was in attendance for the purpose of delivering to the Regiment the State Standard which had been prepared for it.

On presenting the flag, the Governor made the following remarks :

The soldier of a free State has, in addition to the chivalric sentiment of honor so ardently cherished by military men, the elevated spirit of patriotism to direct his career, and to dignify his conduct ; as a component part of a nation of free citizens, his own fame is identified with the glory of his country.

Having the fullest confidence that you and the whole Regiment under your command, feel the whole force, and recognize the high importance of these impressions, and honorable considerations, I commit this Standard to your safe keeping and protection, with no ordinary gratification, and with a perfect conviction that you will not disgrace it yourselves, nor permit it to be disgraced by others.

Colonel WETMORE replied, expressing for himself and the Regiment their deep sense of the distinguished honor conferred upon them, in such a presence and from such a source ; he adverted to the pledge by each individual member of the National Guards, in subscribing the rolls which bind them to the service, for the faithful performance of the duties imposed by the laws of the State, and expressed his conviction that should exigencies require

of them the exercise of the sterner duties of the soldier, they would be found among the first to dedicate their weapons at the shrine of patriotism to the service of their country. "And," he continued "on the ramparts of the "outer walls, or 'i' the imminent deadly breach,' this "Banner, bearing on its folds the heraldic insignia of the "State of New York, shall proudly wave in victory, or "honorably fall with its supporters."

The ceremony passed off with great eclat, in the presence of a large assemblage of the beauty, and fashion, and *elite* of the City.

The flag is of blue silk, bearing the Colors of the State of New York on a shield, supported, as on the Regimental Standard, by wreaths of laurel and oak, and with the State Crest, and the Motto "Excelsior."

The taste and skill evinced in the embroidery of both the Standards reflect the highest credit on Mrs. Windsor, wife of Lloyd D. Windsor, the veteran principal of the old "Public School No. 1," by whom they were executed.

After the ceremonial of the presentation, the Regiment, with its juvenile guests, took position in the brigade line, for participation in the military celebration of the day.

In the afternoon, the Cadet visitors were entertained

at "Morse's Hotel," Park Row, and were invited to a "*billet*" amongst the officers and men of the Regiment during their stay in the City.

At a Meeting of the Board of Officers, July 10, 1826, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published :

Resolved, That the officers of this Corps have witnessed with lively satisfaction the correct, soldierlike, and gentlemanly deportment, and the extraordinary proficiency in military exercises, evinced by the young gentlemen composing the Corps, of Cadets on their recent visit to this City upon the invitation of this Regiment.

Resolved, That the officers of this Regiment have derived much gratification from their intercourse with this Corps of Cadets whilst quartered with them during their recent visit.

In order to show the strength of the different regiments in the City, at that day, the following is given :

Abstract of the Inspection of the First Brigade N. Y. State Artillery, commanded by Brigadier-General Manley, held October 18, 1826.

Regiment.	Commandants.	Numb'r of Compa's.	Privates present.	Total present.	Grand total.
Second,	Col. I. A. Moore,	8	193	289	472
Twenty-seventh,	" P. M. Wetmore,	7*	189	277	437
Fourteenth,	" M. Clarke,	9	177	276	529
Ninth,	" S. I. Hunt,	8	178	272	472
Brigadier-General and Staff,				5	7
Total force of the Brigade.		32	737	1119	1917

* One Company in the Twenty-seventh Regiment having been recently recruited, and not uniformed, was not ordered to parade for inspection, nor included in the absentees of the Regiment.

On the 7th November, 1826, Colonel WETMORE, on returning to the City after a short absence, and resuming the command of the Regiment, pays a marked compliment to *Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens*, "for the skillful exertions and indefatigable attention he has exhibited while in charge of the Regiment;" and adds: "The Commandant has noticed with great satisfaction, in the officers of the Regiment generally, an evident progress in acquiring the elements of discipline and efficiency; and while such a laudable spirit exists, as is at this time prevalent in the Corps, the surest guarantee is afforded of ultimate success in establishing a military reputation."

On the 13th of November, 1826, General MANLEY took the First Brigade to "the *Village* of Brooklyn," as he *naïvely* terms it in his order for the occasion, (which, by the way, was proper then, strangely as it may look now,) for a regular "Field Day," and a good time generally in performing "Evolutions of the Line," by the four regiments composing his command, in the open fields near Red Hook, on a larger scale than he could find room for in the confined limits of the City.

There seemed to have been, during the past season, a general "revival" of military spirit in the Regiment, which had also extended, in some degree, throughout the

Brigade, and was noticed by General MANLEY, in Brigade Orders of 30th November, as follows :

The Brigadier-General avails himself of the present occasion to express his satisfaction with the improvement of the Brigade during the past season. The conduct of the troops, more especially on the parades of 13th and 25th instant, was such as to give promise of perfection in military discipline which it has not yet attained ; and he attributes the change to that spirit of generous rivalry which has in an especial manner been cherished by the officers of *a part of his command*.

As the season for parades passed on to a close, notwithstanding the jubilant feelings generally prevailing throughout the Regiment at the high praise everywhere accorded to it, and the bright prospects that seemed opening before it, a gloom could be seen on many a brow when certain business matters of the Colonel were alluded to ; a sadness was felt in many a heart, for a cloud had settled upon and was obscuring the fair fame, the personal character, of their hitherto exceedingly popular and almost idolized Commander. He had been mixed up in some financial concerns, and speculating operations in Wall street, which had resulted disastrously to his interest, and very prejudicially to his character.

The self-respect of the officers and men of the Regiment was sorely tried ; believing that

" Bright as his own good sword, a soldier's fame should be !"

after many consultations, they generally came to the conclusion that the matter was too serious to be overlooked, and that it was incumbent on them to take measures to rescue the good name and character of their young Regiment from the odium which might attach to it from the personal character of its commanding officer ; and at the request, and, in fact, requirement, of many of them, *Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens* consented to take the initiative, and issued the following notice to each of the officers, for an informal and consulting meeting :

FRIDAY, December 22, 1826.

SIR:—You are requested to attend a meeting of the officers of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, at Stoneall's, this evening, at seven o'clock, on business of *importance*.

By request of officers,

L. W. STEVENS, Lieutenant-Colonel.

In response to which a full attendance of the officers was had, and the matter freely discussed and “ventilated.” The general conclusion was that the Colonel must “some-
“how” remove the stigma which was resting on his name, *to the satisfaction of the officers*, or retire, at once, from his position in the Regiment. A considerable proportion of them announced, on the spot, their determination to not further regard him as their *superior* officer ; all of which was put in shape and communicated to the Colonel—rather a bitter dose—and the sequel was more so.

The officers met again on the 27th December, twenty-

three present, and the Colonel sent to them a communication, in reply to the one from them, which, after being read, was referred to a committee of five; and after some little maneuvering, the subject went over to another meeting, on the 4th of January, 1827, when the whole thing was opened up for discussion, and a full and free interchange of views and feelings was had, and the subject again put over to a meeting on the 11th January, at which the Colonel appeared, and "read certain papers, "and addressed the meeting, and retired." A vote was then taken by ballot, and without debate, on the question, "*Is the defence of Colonel Wetmore satisfactory?*" and determined in the *negative*, by sixteen votes to eight.

The "division" would appear as follows, judging from the very meager record in the Book of Minutes. On one side, Captains White, Spicer, Ingraham, Lieutenant Pride, and three of the staff, viz.: Adjutant Warner, Pay-Master Peat, Doctor Marcellin, *seven*; on the other side, Lieut.-Colonel Stevens, Major Simons, Captains Williams, Valentine, Boyd, Lieutenants Phillips, Millard, Thompson, Philarey, Holt, Maison, Wyckoff, Beach, Spelman, Ireland, Whittemore, and Quarter-Master Manning, *seventeen*; one appeared to *act* with the majority and *vote* with the minority.

Next in order, of course, was a regular "free fight"

(figuratively) between the "high contending powers." The "sixteen," on the one hand, were determined that the obnoxious Colonel should "be no more officer of theirs," *that they would not obey any order emanating from him*—certainly a bold and hazardous conclusion; whilst he, on the other hand, aided in some measure by the "eight," summoned all the thunders of the law, and all the strategical tactics he was master of—and they were not insignificant—to force them into subjection. It was a throwing away of the scabbard with both sides—a tournament "*a l'outrance*."

Frivolous orders were at once issued to test the tenacity of purpose—the "pluck"—of the "recusants," which of course were disregarded; and, *en suite*, the arrest of several of the most obnoxious of them was ordered; and the half-dozen who were so selected were not a little elated at the distinction. But the higher powers seemed, evidently, willing that the contestant parties should have a little scope to fight the battle, for a while, with their own respective forces, and were slow to mix up in the thing by ordering courts-martial. Every nerve was strained, and no stone left unturned by either side, to further their several objects.

The "sixteen" appealed to the rank and file, and a general meeting of the non-commissioned officers and privates was held at "The Shakspeare," at which resolutions back-

ing up the officers were passed by overwhelming majorities ; and I find on the minutes of one of the companies, the *Captain* of which had taken sides with the Colonel, and the two Lieutenants with the opposition, the following resolution, January 17th, 1827 :

Resolved, That this Company cordially approves of the correct and honorable stand taken by the Lieutenants in the preservation of the character of the Regiment, and that we will support them in their endeavors to the uttermost of our power.

And, it is believed, similar resolutions were passed by most, if not all, of the other companies.

In the meanwhile “the officers” appealed to GOVERNOR CLINTON for relief, invoking his plenary power, as Commander-in-Chief, to revoke the commission, and summarily dismiss any obnoxious officer, and the following order was the result ; which, in the end, proved “the settler”—the grand pacificator :

STATE OF NEW YORK.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ALBANY, January 20th, 1827.

The Commander-in-Chief having received a petition, praying the removal of Colonel Prosper M. Wetmore, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of New York State Artillery, from the office of Colonel of said Regiment,
* * * * * hereby organizes a *Court of Inquiry* for the purpose of examining into the truth of the facts set forth in the said petition.

The Court will be composed of the following persons, to wit :

Major-General Augustus Fleming, of the Third Division of Infantry,
President ;

Brigadier-General Gilbert S. Mount, Third Brigade of Infantry,
Brigadier-General Henry Arcularius, First Brigade of Heavy Artillery,
Members ;

Colonel Samuel Stevens, *Recorder and Judge-Advocate.*

The Court will forthwith proceed to the said investigation, and report a statement of facts, together with their opinion, to the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
N. F. BECK, Adjutant-General.

The Court proceeded at once in the duties enjoined on it ; the sittings were held at "The Shakspeare," and were continued for several weeks ; they attracted crowded audiences of military men ; able counsel contested every inch of ground.

Whilst the sessions of the Court were being held, some of the officers got an impression, from intimations hinted to them, that if they should succeed in "throwing" the Colonel, they were not likely to see their beautiful Colors in the ranks of the Regiment again, they being in his keeping ; they at once comprehended the danger, and appointed a Committee to, if possible, withdraw them from his custody—a measure that required all the strategy and skill they were masters of. The thing was eventually accomplished in the following manner : The Colonel of one of the other City Regiments, that was about to procure new colors, was making enquiries of one of our officers about the cost and manufacture of ours ; he was advised (by one of the above Committee) to borrow them for examination ; and being shortly afterward seen in conversation with our Colonel—this was in the room

at the session of the Court—and the words “six o’clock” being heard to pass between them, it was inferred that the other Colonel was to call at that hour for the Colors. The Committee, which was decidedly a “Vigilance Committee,” was at once on the “*qui vive*,” and took position in the vicinity of the Colonel’s quarters at the hour named, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing the other Colonel enter, and in a short time emerge, bearing the Colors; he proceeded some distance toward his own quarters, when he was accosted by the Committee, as if accidentally encountered. After the salutations of “Good evening,” &c., one of them asked, referring to the Colors, what he had there. “The Colors of your Regiment, which the Colonel has been so kind as to lend me,” was the reply. “*He* lend you the Colors of the Regiment!” exclaimed they; “why, *he* has no authority to *lend* out the Colors; they belong to the Board of Officers, to whom you should have applied for the loan of them, and who would, doubtless, have been glad to oblige you.” “We,” remarked one, “are a Committee, appointed by the Board of Officers to take possession of all the property of the Regiment, wherever it may be found, and will now, here, relieve you of the Colors;” and, that “the firstlings of his head should be the firstlings of his hand,” he suited the action to the word, seized the Colors, and by “*prompt maneuver*” transferred them from the Colonel’s shoulder to his own, much to the amazement and confusion of the former; who, how-

ever, was satisfactorily assured that they had good reasons for their action, and that he would be held blameless in the matter. The Colors were borne off in triumph, and placed securely beyond the contingencies of any demonstration of the adverse party.

When the Order of the Commander-in-Chief for the Court of Inquiry had been received, the Colonel abated his wrath, and held his breath for a season, and announced in "ORDERS" a general amnesty "until after the decision "of the Court of Inquiry is made known;" which, in the event, proved to be a long day! if he meant "made "known" to any but him!

THE COURT having closed its sessions, and it being understood that their "Report," giving their "*statement of facts, together with their opinion,*" in the premises, as required by the Governor, had gone forward to Headquarters, "the Colonel," not waiting for the action of the Governor on the "Report," or "until AFTER the "decision of the Court of Inquiry *is made known,*" announced in Orders of 6TH APRIL, that he had "forwarded to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief *the "resignation of his commission!!"*

Now,

"Last scene of all,

"That ends this * * eventful history."

General MANLEY, in *Brigade Orders of April 9th, 1827*, announces :

The Commander-in-Chief having, on the 5th instant, [the day *before*, mind you, the Colonel's announcement of the *tender* of his resignation!] ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATION OF COLONEL PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, &c., &c.

[*Exit.*]

* * Thus terminated the most trying and perilous ordeal the Regiment has ever passed through, and which seemed at one time to threaten its annihilation; but, by the indefatigable exertions of its members and friends, it rose superior to every trial, and now stands forth confessedly, in this community, beyond all its compeers, the most reliable arm of the City authority.

The decision of the question, "What has the private character of a military man to do with his official position?" was forced upon the Regiment under circumstances of the most painful nature. Strong personal popularity—important services rendered in the organization of the Regiment, were required to be placed in one scale; in the other, the obligation of the citizen soldier to maintain that character which alone could do him honor in either capacity. The struggle, though severe, was met with the spirit which alone became the emergency; and the result distinctly enunciated the great principle, which obviously formed the basis of the present exalted position of the Corps—that to military qualifications *must* be superadded *purity of private reputation*, to constitute the true element of the character of the *Citizen Soldier*.—Col. L. W. Stevens, 1852.





IV.

ELECTIONS were at once held to fill up the "Field" of the Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel STEVENS was elected Colonel ;

Major SIMONS, Lieutenant-Colonel ; and

Captain JOHN H. WILLIAMS, of the Sixth Company, Major ; but he declining,

Pay-Master JOHN I. MANNING was elected Major.

Captain WILLIAMS shortly afterward resigned his commission and retired from the service, with the highest and most gratifying commendations of his old associates of all ranks.

The Board of Officers, on 2d May, 1827, passed a resolution adopting CROSS-BELTS, in addition to the waist-belt previously worn.

Those officers who had adhered to the late Colonel, were not, of course, well affected to the Regiment

under the new *régime*, and the most of them withdrew quietly.

Captain *Chandler White* retired 20th April, and was succeeded by Lieutenant PHILETUS H. HOLT, as Captain of the Fourth Company; a position which he filled for several years with great éclat and distinction—advancing the character and drill of his company to the most elevated standard then known in the City or Country.

Announced in Regimental Orders, May 29, 1827, the following officers commissioned in the Regiment, viz.:

PHILETUS H. HOLT, Captain 4th Company;

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Captain 6th Company;

THOMAS J. IRELAND, First Lieutenant 4th Company;

BENJAMIN B. BEACH, First Lieutenant 6th Company;

NATHANIEL TYLEE, Second Lieutenant 6th Company.

Captain ANDREW WARNER, of the nominal *Eighth Company*, (but, in fact, it was a “*myth*” from the beginning, having never had men enough to legally constitute a company,) continued contumacious, and endeavored to prolong the hostility to the new head of the Regiment; which resulted in his summary arrest and trial by Court-Martial, the *finale* of which is thus given:

BRIGADE ORDERS.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1827.

The proceedings of the Brigade Court-Martial, for the trial of Captain Andrew Warner, have been reported to the Brigadier-General.

The charges preferred against Captain Warner were, disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and unofficer-like conduct.

The Court, after hearing the evidence in support of the charges, and testimony in defense, have sentenced CAPTAIN WARNER to be CASHIERED, and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

The Brigadier-General approves the sentence of the Court.

* * * * *

By order of

ROBERT F. MANLEY, Brigadier-General.

J. D. EVERSON,

Brigade-Major and Inspector.

"So much for Buckingham!"

Pay-Master PEAT resigned May 3d,

Surgeon MARCELLIN and

Lieutenant PRIDE resigned June 9th,

Captain INGRAHAM and

Captain SPICER resigned June 20th.

Regimental Orders, of August 6th, announce the appointment of

WILLIAM P. MILLARD, Adjutant ;

ROBERT J. DELEVAN, Pay-Master ;

WILLIAM C. HICKOK, Surgeon.

and commissions of

JAMES D. OAKLEY, Second Lieutenant 4th Company ;

BAILEY J. HATHAWAY, First Lieutenant 5th Company.

Regimental Orders, September 7, 1827, give as commissioned :

WILLIAM HALSEY, Quarter-Master ;

DENIS PHILAREY, Captain 7th Company ;

EZRA F. RAYMOND, Captain 2d Company ;
JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, First Lieutenant 7th Company ;
SMITH SPELLMAN, First Lieutenant 1st Company ;
AUSTIN MELVIN, Second Lieutenant 3d Company ;
MYER MYERS, Second Lieutenant 7th Company ;
JOHN WAYDELL, Second Lieutenant 1st Company.

Captain VALENTINE retired September 10th.

October 9, 1827, Regimental Orders announce as commissioned :

JAMES D. PHILLIPS, Captain 3d Company ;
JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, Captain 7th Company ;
AUSTIN MELVIN, First Lieutenant 3d Company ;
RICHARD ELLISON, First Lieutenant 2d Company ;
SAMUEL P. WENMAN, First Lieutenant 7th Company ;
WILLIAM FARDON, Second Lieutenant 3d Company ;
JOHN E. EARLE, Second Lieutenant 5th Company.

October 10, 1827, Major-General Benedict, in announcing, in Division Orders, the death of *Colonel* JOHN D. WILSON, his Division Inspector, remarks :

No language is necessary to awaken in the members of the Corps the deepest feelings of regret for his loss, or of sympathy with his friends for their sudden bereavement. The recollection of the many manly qualities which adorned his character, is engraven on the memory of every one who has been associated with him in any of the connections of society. To those who have participated with him in the discharge of military duties, will often recur the remembrance of his talents, his courtesy, and his exalted sense of honor.

Abstract of the Inspection of the First Brigade New York State Artillery, commanded by Brigadier-General Robert F. Manley, held October 12th, 1827.

Regiment.	Commandants.	Numb'r of Compa'es.	Matrosses present.	Total present.	Grand total.
Second,	Col. James A. Moore,	8	156	234	453
Ninth,	" Samuel J. Hunt,	8	179	289	447
Fourteenth,	" Wm. E. Ross,	11	221	332	607
Twenty-seventh,	" L. W. Stevens,	7	185	276	437
Brigadier-General and Staff,				5	7
Total force of the Brigade,		34	741	1136	1951

J. D. EVERSON, Brigade-Inspector.

The organization purporting to be the *Eighth Company*, late commanded by Captain Warner, "not having fulfilled "the requirements of the law," was *disbanded* by the Brigadier-General, November 5th, 1827.

COLONEL STEVENS, in Regimental Orders, November 17, 1827, "announces to the officers and members of the "Regiment the death of its late Pay-Master, ROBERT J. "DELEVAN. In performing this melancholy duty, respect "for the virtues of the deceased, combining all that is "estimable in the character of the citizen and soldier, "demands a passing tribute to his memory.

"His short association with the Regiment was marked "by that promptness in the discharge of duty, that correct and gentlemanly deportment, which at once constituted him the valuable officer, the highly valued friend "and associate. The remembrance of his virtues will "long be cherished by all who had the pleasure of being

“associated with him in discharging their duty to the
 “State, and in promotion of the welfare of the Regi-
 “ment.”

EVACUATION DAY, 1827, is thus noticed by Major-Gen-
 eral Benedict:

SECOND DIVISION N. Y. STATE ARTILLERY.

NEW YORK, November 20, 1827.

Upon the recurrence of a day rendered conspicuous in the Revolutionary annals of our country by the interesting associations connected with the successful termination of a contest unequalled in the history of modern times for the fortitude and perseverance displayed in its prosecution, under circumstances most appallingly adverse, and the objects of which were the establishment of those principles which ennoble and dignify human nature, the Major-General feels confident that he will but echo the sentiments of those under his command, in expressing his desire that the occasion shall not be suffered to pass without such testimonials as will be likely to impress its importance upon the memory of the rising generation.

In pursuance of the object, the Major-General directs that the troops of the Division in the City and vicinity appear under arms, on Monday, the 26th inst., in commemoration of the evacuation of the City by the British troops in 1783.

* * * * *

By order of Major-General BENEDICT,

S. D. JACKSON, Acting Inspector Second Division.

THE REGIMENT accordingly paraded, making a beautiful appearance, on the 26th. Line was formed in the Park at 11 A. M. The whole military display on the occasion was unusually imposing.

The Board of Officers voted to loan the Colors of the Regiment to decorate the grand banqueting room of the new Masonic Hall, on Broadway, opposite the Hospital, for the *Jackson Festival*, on the eighth of January, 1828,

in celebration of the election of the old hero to the Presidency of the United States.

Immediately upon the disbandment of the "bogus" Eighth Company, energetic measures were adopted to supply its place. Several of the strongest companies detached a portion of their men to aid in putting the thing through at once ; and their efforts were so effective that the organization of the new Company by the Commander-in-Chief was promulgated in *General Orders*, January 19th, 1828.

JOHN H. BROWER, Captain ;

SCHUREMAN HALSTED, First Lieutenant ;

ALFRED H. CLARK, Second Lieutenant.

And for the character of the members, and the ability and energy of the officers of the new organization, let the career and history of the "Eighth National Guard," from that day to the present, attest.

Announced in Regimental Orders, April 1st, 1828, as commissioned in the Regiment :

M. K. S. LEE, Second Lieutenant 2d Company ;

JAMES D. OAKLEY, Quarter-Master ;

GEORGE S. SCHERMERHORN, Pay-Master.

Lieutenant-Colonel SIMONS resigned April 14th, 1828, when Major JOHN I. MANNING was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain ROBERT B. BOYD, Major.

BRIGADE ORDERS, May 12th, 1828, directed :

At full-dress parades, officers will wear crape on the left arm and on the sword hilt, as a tribute of respect to the memory of our late COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF [DE WITT CLINTON].

On the Fourth of July, of this year, the Regiment was honored with the accession to its ranks, for that day's celebration, of the Company of PHILADELPHIA GRAYS, commanded by Captain MILES. They arrived in the City on the second, and Captain HOLT, with his *Fourth Company*, was "charged with the duty of receiving and "escorting them to their quarters;" where they were met by the officers of the Regiment, and several other officers of distinction, and partook of an elegant impromptu entertainment, the officers of the Twenty-seventh standing hosts.

The "GRAYS" paraded on the Fourth with the Regiment; and, the next day, gave an exhibition of their drill, and proficiency, generally, in military exercises, in the Park, and were reviewed by the Mayor—the Fourth Company volunteering a sergeant and twenty men for a guard, and for sentinel duty, for the occasion. They elicited great praise from a large collection of military men and civilians. They returned to their homes, delighted in the highest degree with their excursion to this City, and the civilities and attentions extended to them.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL STEVENS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

NEW YORK, July 9th, 1828.

The COMMANDANT, being about to retire from the service in which he has been engaged for the last eleven years, feels it but an act of justice to express to the officers of the Regiment the great satisfaction he has at all times experienced from the zealous and efficient coöperation in every department connected with the duties of his station.

It affords him the highest pleasure, in retiring from the command, to have it in his power to congratulate the officers, and, through them, the members of the Regiment generally, upon the present flourishing situation of the Corps, and the high state of discipline which, as the result of their united efforts, it has attained. And he confidently cherishes the hope that the spirit of generous emulation which now prevails will long continue, and that the unanimity and good feeling which has so long existed, and which is of such vital importance to the well-being of any association, will long form their distinguishing characteristic.

In reviewing the period that it has been his honor to command the Regiment, the Commandant is sensible of the weight of obligation under which he has been placed to his associate officers, for the pleasure which their cordial support—their promptness and alacrity in the discharge of their duties—has imparted to the station which he has held.

It affords him much pleasure to felicitate them on the present state of the financial concerns of the Regiment; and it is a source of much gratification to him, that, during his command, no extraordinary measure for the obtaining of funds has been resorted to; but that the receipts have always met the current expenses of the Corps; and it is a circumstance creditable to the Regiment, that no loss of consequence, either from defalcation or neglect, has occurred to the funds during that period.

In taking leave of the Regiment, the Commandant tenders to the officers individually, and the members of the Regiment generally, an affectionate farewell; with the assurance that the recollection of the period he has been associated with them will always hold the foremost seat in his remembrance.

By order of L. W. STEVENS, Colonel.

W. P. MILLARD, Adjutant.

Colonel STEVENS received the most flattering evidences of the high estimation in which his character and services were held by the officers and members of the Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel MANNING was elected Colonel; and Captain LEVI HART, of the First Company, Lieutenant-Colonel.

COLONEL MANNING having become badly entangled in controversies with some of the most active and influential officers of his command, retired in *September*, without ever having *paraded* as Colonel of the Regiment; and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel HART, as Colonel; L. W. Stevens, the late Colonel, having first been unanimously re-elected Colonel, on 1st October, but declined.





V.

Nothing of especial interest during the year 1829, except the "episode" related in the following pages :

AN EPISODE IN THE HISTORY OF 1829.

Major-General JACOB MORTON was the Commandant of the Division of Artillery, in the City of New York ; a position which he had held "since when the memory "of man runneth not to the contrary ;" at least so it seemed to us youngsters, and still more strikingly so to those who were "waiting for his shoes," treading on his heels in the line of promotion ; with them was, it is said, the standing toast :

" ETERNAL rewards for his EVERLASTING services."

The old General was personally highly respectable, well bred, and in every sense of the word an " old-school gentleman." The usual extent of his labors was but little more than to write beautiful and patriotic orders for the

Fourth of July and Evacuation Day parades, and to review and command the troops out on those occasions. His custom, more common in that olden time than now, of being invariably an hour or two, and sometimes more, behind the time at which he had ordered a review, whilst the troops were wearied by standing under arms awaiting his coming, had tended to somewhat blunt, and in a measure undermine, the feelings of respect and veneration to which his personal character, his years, and his position entitled him.

He was diminutive in stature, and had shriveled and pinched-up features; yet he, notwithstanding, made a striking appearance on parade, in his uniform of blue and buff, the Revolutionary style :

“And still his powdered hair behind,

“Was clubbed so neat and clever,”

all in the fashion of the olden time ; and when on parade,

“A war-like cocked-hat frowned upon it,”

He always displayed on his breast the venerated badge of the “Society of Cincinnati” pendent from the blue ribbon of the order. He was often spoken of in pleasantry or derision with the *sobriquet*, “The little God of “War,” or “Old Cockey Morton,” according to the taste or temper prevailing at the moment. Some uneasy spirits, with more ambition to do something than brains to do

anything worthy of respect, had wormed themselves into positions on the old General's staff, and, by their *musling* and meddling with the concerns of the Division, had got the commandants of regiments by the ears; and a general feeling of dissatisfaction had gradually spread through his command, which on the Fourth of July of this year came near breaking up the parade entirely. Some disputes about rank and precedence led to the ordering under arrest of some of the Colonels; and this produced new contentions about position, and precedence of the other regiments, and the rank of the remaining Colonels; and these again led to fresh arrests, and then to the reinstating of some of those previously arrested; which still further increased the confusion, and altogether complicated matters far beyond the abilities of the quiet old General, or his light-headed *attachés*, to manage or unravel. The regiments were meanwhile under arms, and kept standing on the Battery during nearly the whole day; several showers of rain in the time producing great irritation and dissatisfaction among the men. The officers of our Regiment, being more *gamey* than the others, sent up several remonstrances to the *big wigs* against the imposition and annoyance of the delay; and finally, at near night, the weather settling down with the appearance of a steady, heavy rain, they concluded that endurance had gone as far as was creditable; and, by what seemed to be understood throughout the Regiment rather by the intuition of the men than any direct intimation from them, they suffered the

ranks to "break"—the men, with loud cheers, retiring to seek shelter from the impending storm of rain, and not again returning to the field of stormy dispute and contention. It was with difficulty that the other regiments were kept by their officers from following our example—the men cheering us, and desiring to imitate our spunk.

The affair produced quite an excitement in the military circles of the City, and the General and his staff denounced all sorts of vengeance against us; he ordered a Court of Inquiry to examine into the affair, and to report the "facts," with their "opinion" upon the conduct of the *field officers* of the Regiment, in command; but as no one who knew anything about it could testify without admitting that he was on parade at the time, and, of course, thereby implicating himself in all the pains and penalties of the General's fiery wrath, and the violated law, the Court, it was understood, was unable to obtain the least particle of evidence touching the conduct of any individuals, let alone that of the field officers, on whose "trail" they were especially sent; (in fact, the field officers were entirely ignorant of the movement until its occurrence astounded them as much as it did the General;) and, after beating about the bush in every direction in vain, they made their Report, contenting themselves with letting off the field very easy, and opening their batteries in a tirade against "the line officers and privates;" which the General reproduced and enlarged upon with the terms

of "disgrace" and "dishonor," in his Order promulgating the finding of his Court of Inquiry, and at the same time avowing his determination to have every individual participating in the affair duly, and dreadfully, punished.

However jolly we might have felt over the affair at first, we soon began to realize the fact that we were all in a bad scrape, and came to the conclusion that there must be no hesitation or backing down, the only chance for our escape being to "bully it through;" we had proved the caliber and heard the ring of the metal arrayed against us, and determined to stand up and brave it. Some of the active, ruling spirits in the ranks—the *materiel* on which the subsequent prosperity and renown of the Regiment was based—put their heads together, and, after surveying their position and the field before them in all their aspects, determined to make a dashing demonstration, to be either aggressive or in defense, as might at the time promise the best effects, and, with that view, called a general meeting of the rank and file, the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Regiment, to consider the matter. The meeting was held at "The Shak-speare," the old stamping-ground of the Regiment, and after several stirring speeches by the members, in which the old General and his staff, and his "*Division Order*," were pretty thoroughly "ventilated," the following proceedings were had, here reproduced from a newspaper of the time :

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. ARTILLERY,
NATIONAL GUARD.

A Meeting of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Regiment was held at THE SHAKSPEARE, on Tuesday Evening, 6th October, 1829.

Sergeant ALLEN M. SNIFFEN,
of the 5th Company, was appointed *Chairman*; and
Sergeant ASHER TAYLOR,
of the 4th Company, was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated to be the consideration of the Division Orders of 25th ult., published in the *Courier and Enquirer*; a committee of three was appointed to prepare resolutions expressing the sense and feeling of the meeting. The committee retired during the delivery of several addresses, and upon their return presented the following resolutions, which were passed unanimously:

Whereas, The publication in the newspapers of a Division Order, of 25th ult., promulgating the Report of a Court of Inquiry which had been instituted to inquire into the conduct of the *field officers* of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, with regard to the affair of the Fourth of July, which said report, in relating the "*facts*" of the case, explicitly and unqualifiedly exonerates the field officers from a participation in the affair alluded to; and

Whereas, The said Court of Inquiry, in the expression of their "*opinion*," have thought proper to *pass judgment* upon the line officers and privates, pronouncing them guilty of "disgraceful conduct," &c., &c.; and

Whereas, General Morton, in promulgating the Report, repeats the assertion of "disgrace" and "guilt" on the part of the line officers and privates, thereby tending to prejudge the case of those whom he at the same time orders to be tried; therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it a duty to our officers, to ourselves, and to the character of our Corps, to express our indignation at the course pursued by General Morton, *and those about him*, endeavoring to disparage us in the estimation of our fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That the imputation of "disgrace" in the transaction of the 4th July, we hurl with contempt to those who had the *command* of the military celebration of the day.

Resolved, That we appreciate as highly as General Morton, *or those about him*, can do, the importance of subordination in every rank of a military establishment; that, under this feeling, we have endured the impositions and oppressions of General Morton *on every occasion* that we have paraded under his command, when the repeated remonstrances of our officers have been disregarded; that on the occasion in question, we consider that the disagreeable duty imposed on the Division of Artillery was a gross outrage upon every principle of honor and respect that sustains all asso-

ciations of citizen soldiers; that through the imbecility of General Morton, *and those about him*, nearly the whole day was consumed in ordering, and counter-ordering, and rescinding orders when half executed, and in arranging and compromising difficulties thus created, while the Division was kept standing until near night, under circumstances peculiarly vexatious; that we then thought, and we now think, that there is a point, even in military subordination, beyond which endurance would justly entitle men to the imputation of "*shame*" and "*disgrace*."

Resolved, That, in reviewing the order of General Morton setting forth the Report of the Court of Inquiry, we consider that the course pursued by that Court is entirely unwarranted by the authority under which they acted, and evinced but little knowledge of the military law, or they would have known that neither General Morton, *nor those about him*, possess the power to order a direct inquiry into the case of any below the rank of field officer; and we consider that, as the said Court could not have had any testimony before them showing the conduct of the line officers and privates, their "opinion in the premises was entirely volunteered and gratuitous, and we esteem it accordingly; and we deem it but barely an act of justice to our cause to state to the public, that the *members* of the Court of Inquiry, besides the President, General Hopkins, were Alexander Ming, Jr., and A. M. C. Smith.

Resolved, That the peculiarity of the publication in the newspapers of the Division Orders of 25th ult., and that, too, before a copy had been furnished to the parties concerned, is unprecedented; and that the evident desire of General Morton, *and those about him*, to create a prejudice and excitement in the public mind against the Twenty-seventh Regiment, previous to and during an investigation of its conduct, reflects the **HIGHEST DISGRACE** on them as officers, as citizens, and as men of honor.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in three of the daily papers.

The meeting and the resolutions settled the business; they raised a general laugh at, and completely turned the tables against, the old General, "*and those about him*," who, like Uncle Toby's Corps in Flanders, "swore terribly," and threatened direful things; but, being unable to make any headway against the general ridicule which our resolutions had caused, they settled down to the conclusion that "the better part of valor was discretion,"

and let the matter drop ; the excitement gradually subsided, and the affair, superseded by some new wonder, was shortly entirely forgotten.

The worthy old General, after a while, shook off some of his uneasy followers, and sunk back into his former quiet ways, and dozed out the remainder of his command in, doubtless, happy dreams of anticipation of the *three volleys* which, a few years later, *we* (being detailed the firing party for the occasion) delivered over his grave.

The high estimation in which his personal character was always held, and the recollection of his manifold gentlemanly qualities, predominating over all other feelings, moistened many an eye—mine, I well remember, fairly ran over, at the tap of Reidel's drum, as he improvised a half-audible funereal roll to the remains of our venerable Commander, as they were borne, in the twilight of a mild autumnal evening, between our opened ranks, to their last resting-place, in the Second street Cemetery, where, we trust,

“After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.”

REQUIESCAT EN PACE.



VI.

Since the retirement of Colonel *Stevens*, the affairs of the Regiment had, in a great measure, been at a standstill; there had been no election for Lieutenant-Colonel; and the line officers began to be restive under the supineness and inactivity that seemingly had settled down upon them, and cast about for new measures and new men to reinvigorate the spirit that had formerly pervaded their ranks.

In the month of January, 1830, Colonel HART and Major BOYD both resigned, leaving the Regiment under command of Captain HOLT, who persistently declined advancement—urgently pressed upon him by the Board of Officers.

The officers now set to work in earnest to reestablish the affairs of the Regiment on a more favorable basis; and to that end they recalled, by an ELECTION, on the 25th of January, 1830, Colonel LINUS W. STEVENS to the

command; who consented to serve only on condition “that the subordinate positions in the *field* should be “filled by efficient and approved men;” and after much planning, and negotiating, and arranging, during the spring and summer, all those matters were determined satisfactorily all around; and the Regiment set out with fresh vigor on a new career of improvement and distinction.

It appears by Regimental Orders of July 2, 1830, that the following officers had been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief :

THOMAS POSTLEY, Captain 6th Company ;
WILLIAM JONES, Captain 3d Company ;
WILLIAM T. BEACH, Captain 5th Company ;
WILLIAM B. HALL, Pay-Master ;
ISAAC H. SNIFFEN, Quarter-Master ;
SAMUEL D. DENISON, First Lieutenant 8th Company ;
WILLIAM B. HATCH, First Lieutenant 3d Company ;
HERVEY MERRITT, First Lieutenant 6th Company ;
THOMAS W. MATHER, Second Lieutenant 8th Company ;
ROBERT HECKLE, Second Lieutenant 1st Company ;
THOMAS P. BURGER, Second Lieutenant 5th Company.

THE REGIMENT was detailed to perform the military funeral honors at the interment of *Major James Fairlie*, on the 12th of October, 1830.

MAJOR FAIRLIE had been an officer of distinction in the Army of the Revolution; and as a citizen was much esteemed for the high intellectual, social, and patriotic qualities which distinguished his character in an eminent degree.

The duty was performed in a manner to elicit from the Major-General the following graceful compliment:

DIVISION ORDERS.

NEW YORK, October 13th, 1830.

The Major-General begs to express to Colonel STEVENS, Commandant of the National Guards, his great satisfaction at their prompt compliance with orders, and with the very soldierly manner in which the Regiment yesterday performed the obsequies at the interment of Major Fairlie.

Though in the performance of such duties there is not a character of high military achievement, still there is, in the expression of respectful remembrance to departed worth, a sentiment awakened that accords with the best and finest feelings of our nature.

By order of *Major-General* MORTON.

S. D. JACKSON, Division Inspector.

Abstract of the Inspection of the First Brigade New York State Artillery, commanded by Brigadier-General Robert F. Manley, held October, 1830.

Regiment.	Commandants.	Numb'r of Compa'es.	Matrosses present.	Total present.	Present & Absent.
Ninth,	Col. James Lefferts,	8	150	246	412
Second,	" Isaac H. Reed,	8	119	209	372
Fourteenth,	" Jotham W. Post,	7	140	206	324
Twenty-seventh,	" L. W. Stevens,	8	259	360	472
Brigadier-General and Staff,				5	5
Total force of the Brigade,		31	668	1026	1585

J. D. EVERSON, Brigade-Inspector.

In May, 1831, KNAPSACKS were adopted as a part of the equipment of the Regiment.

In the month of June, 1831, the "BOSTON CITY GUARDS" visited the City as the guests of the Regiment. They were received and escorted, on their arrival and departure, by the Seventh and Eighth Companies, Captains Wyckoff and Brower, who received the thanks of the Commandant of the Regiment for the handsome and spirited manner in which the duty was performed.

FIRST CAMP OF EXERCISE.

The subject of incorporating into the course of the instruction and exercises of the Regiment the practical duties of the camp, had for some time engaged the attention of the officers; but the want of proper appliances and facilities for carrying out the project, had prevented the undertaking until the spring of 1831; when (on 18th May) a Committee was appointed, consisting of the *field* and *eight line officers* (one from each company), to make the necessary arrangements for a brief experimental tour of camp duty at Poughkeepsie, on the first days of July. The first step was to obtain the permission of the *Brigadier* and *Major Generals* for the Regiment to be absent from the City on the Fourth of July; this, on application, was readily granted. The State authorities conceded the

use of such camp equipage and other "*materiel*" as were needed; and when the preliminary arrangements were found to be in a state of forwardness, the following order, initiating the affair, was issued:

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

NEW YORK, June 6, 1831.

In compliance with the wishes of the majority of the Regiment to perform a tour of camp duty, and the necessary arrangements having been effected, the Regiment will accordingly assemble, in complete uniform, armed and equipped, including knapsacks, on the 2d of July. Regimental line will be formed in the Park at 6 A. M.

The Commander-in-Chief having instructed the Commissary-General to furnish the necessary camp equipage, the Quarter-Master is directed to attend at the Arsenal to receive and receipt for the same, and to make requisition for ammunition for two brass six-pounders, say thirty-five rounds, and also for five thousand rounds of blank musket cartridges.

It is recommended to each man to provide himself with a sack to contain straw for bedding, and, in addition, with a blanket, a cloak, and such other necessaries as may be conducive to health and comfort, on the recommendation of their respective commandants.

The place of encampment is at Poughkeepsie, in view of the Hudson River.

The Commandant entertains the hope that more is to be acquired in one tour of camp duty than in a full season in the usual manner of performing the duty.

* * * * *

Sergeant Tuttle, of the 5th, is appointed Color-Sergeant; Sergeant Cummings, of the 6th, and Sergeant Williams, of the 8th, Color-Bearers.

The following-named gentlemen receive appointments for the Poughkeepsie excursion:

Mr. PHILETUS H. HOLT, late Captain of the 4th, *Secretary*;

" B. B. BEACH, late Captain of the 6th, *Assistant Pay-Master*;

" ASHER TAYLOR, late Orderly of the 4th, *Assistant Quarter-Master*.

UNANIMITY, OR L'ESPRIT DU CORPS.

A spirit of good-will among the members of the Regiment is essential to the good that may result from the excursion. The general deportment of officers towards their men should be strictly regarded. "If this be cold

“or harsh on the one hand, or grossly familiar on the other, the harmony “and discipline of the Corps cannot be obtained.” The examples are numerous and brilliant in which the most conciliatory manners have been found perfectly compatible with the exercise of the strictest command. The prompt arrest of the disobedient may be expected.

By order of L. W. STEVENS,

Colonel Commandant Twenty-seventh Regiment.

W. P. MILLARD, Adjutant.

As it could not be expected that the officers and men would be found *au fait* in all the details of the duties pertinent to such an undertaking, on this first attempt, and in order to avoid, as far as possible, any confusion or incongruity in their performance, the following *Standing Order* for the encampment was prepared and distributed in advance :

NATIONAL GUARDS.

STANDING ORDERS.

The attention of all is directed to the following orders, whereby the encampment will be governed :

NEW YORK, July 2, 1831.

ASSEMBLY, INSPECTION, AND PARADE OF GUARDS.

The guard will be turned off at eight o'clock in the morning ; as the tour of duty of the Regiment is short, they will be relieved twice in the twenty-four hours, so that all may have an opportunity of learning the duty ; they will therefore be turned off again at the close of the evening parade.

Ten minutes before the time, a bugle signal will be made for the details to turn out ; when the men from each company will be inspected by the First Sergeant, under the inspection of an officer of the company. Five minutes after the *first*, a *second* signal will be sounded, when the First Sergeants will conduct their details to the regimental parade, and each detachment, forming successively on the left of that which preceded it, will be posted in *open order*, at *shoulder arms*, and *fixed bayonets*. The *Adjutant* will receive their detachments and dismiss the First Sergeants. When all are present, the *Officer of the Guard* takes post, with sword drawn, six paces in front of the center, the Sergeant and Corporal four paces in front

of the right and left. The *Adjutant* having told off the guard, drawn up at open order, will command: "Officer of the Guard, 'hout face—inspect your guard, march;" when the Sergeant and Corporal will take post on the right and left of the front rank. The *Commandant of the Guard* will inspect arms; this ended, he will take his station on the right of his command; his Sergeant now in the rear rank, covering him, still at open order. The *Adjutant* will now command: "The troop—beat off;" the music passes down to the left and back, resuming its station on the right. At the command, "beat off," the *new Officer of the Day* will take his position in front of the parade, having the old officer on his right, one pace retired. The *Adjutant* will command: "Attention—shoulder arms—rear rank close order, march—present arms;" at which he will face to the new *Officer of the Day*, drop his sword, and report: "Sir, the guard is ready to receive your orders." The *Officer of the Day*, having brought them to a "shoulder," and ordered such further exercises as he chooses, directs the *Adjutant* to march off the guard; whereupon the guard is wheeled into platoons, marches past and salutes the *Officer of the Day*, the *Officer of the Guard* marching in front of the first platoon, the *Adjutant* on its left flank. The column having passed the *Adjutant*, he breaks off; the old *Officer of the Day* salutes the new, and gives him the standing instructions, while the guard marches to the guard-house.

SERVICE OF GUARDS AND SENTINELS.

On the approach of the new guard, the old will turn out under arms, and, as the new guard marches past, will *present arms* to it; the new guard will *carry arms*, and the *officers* salute. The *new guard* is then filed into line, a few paces distant from, on the right of, and dressing on, the *old guard*. Both guards then standing at "shoulder arms," the officers will face to each other, salute by dropping their swords, approach, and the *old officer* will communicate to the *new one* his instructions; the non-commissioned officers of the two guards will, in like manner, approach each other, the *Sergeants* two and the *Corporals* one pace in front of the line, with arms advanced, the new taking their instructions from the old; this done, the officers and non-commissioned officers will resume their stations. The *first relief* having been designated, the *Commander of the Guard* will order it "two paces to the front," when the *new relief Sergeant* takes charge of it and goes to relieve the sentinels, accompanied by the *old relief Sergeant*, who takes charge of the old sentinels as they are relieved.

A *relief* is formed in two ranks, and marches with arms supported, and by a flank; the Sergeant marching by the side of the leading front-rank man. When a *sentinel* sees a *relief* approach, he will face to it, halt, and carry arms; at six paces, the *Sergeant* of the *relief* commands: "Carry arms—halt;" and adds, "number one," (or whatever the number may be,

that of the two sentinels, old and new, being the same,) "arms port;" at this command, the two sentinels approach, when the old, under the direction of the Sergeant, will *whisper* the instructions of the post to the new sentinel; this done, the old sentinel, still at "arms port," will pass quietly to his place in rear of the relief, the new sentinel facing to it, when the Sergeant commands for both: "Shoulder arms," and then to the *relief*, "Support "arms—forward, march." The files are numbered, one, two, three, four, and so on, from front to rear, so that number one, the first front-rank man, being posted, number two, who was his rear-rank man, steps to the front, in the vacant place of number one; so that number one of the *old relief* falls in in the front rank of the *new relief*, number two in the rear rank.

Sentinels forming the chain about the camp will not permit any but *officers* to pass out without permission. *Sentinels* will be relieved every hour.

From the period when the *countersign* is given out until broad daylight, sentinels will challenge all who approach their posts, and never suffer any-one, until the countersign be given, to come within reach of his bayonet; placing himself for that purpose in the position of "arms port." The *challenge* is, "Who comes there?"—if answered, "Friend," he says, "Advance with the countersign;"—if the challenge be answered "Grand rounds," or "Relief," the sentinel will say, "Advance, Sergeant, and "give the countersign;"—if this be right, he passes the "rounds," if not, and when a wrong countersign or none is given, the sentinel calls the *guard*.

Grand rounds are made after midnight, by the Commander of the Post, or by the Officer of the Day. In order to do this, he will repair to the *main guard*, give the *parole* to the officer commanding it, who turns out his guard at "shoulder arms," which is inspected, if thought proper, by the *Officer of the Rounds*; he then demands an escort of a Sergeant and two men, and visits the sentinels, who receive the rounds as above stated.

It is the duty of the Officer of the Rounds to examine the sentinels as to their instructions, and to ascertain whether they are acquainted with their duty.

COMPLIMENTS BY SENTINELS.

A *Sentinel* will carry arms to all *officers*, in or out of uniform, as often as they may pass in front of his post; he will *present arms* to the *Officer of the Day*, and to any officer wearing two epaulettes and a sword; the latter compliment will be paid to any armed body of men passing near a sentinel. In order to pay the salute, the sentinel, when approached, will face his proper front, support arms, and from that position *carry* or *present*, as the case may be, to the officer passing. No compliment is paid between sunset and sunrise.

DUTIES OF THE OFFICER OF THE DAY.

This officer will be named in Orders, morning and evening. His duty is to watch over the *police* of the *Regiment*, and to receive all persons entering, or desiring to enter, the camp. The Officer of the Guard is responsible to him for the proper execution of the duties of the guard, &c., as he is responsible for the whole order of the encampment. They will both appear always in full uniform.

REGULATIONS OF THE CAMP, ROLL-CALLS, &c.

At daybreak a call will be made by the drum of the guard for the music to repair to the parade; ten minutes after, the whole will commence the "*Reveille*," when all the officers and men will rise. The First Sergeants, under the inspection of their officers, will call the rolls of their companies, formed in front of their tents; this done, and the companies dismissed, the chiefs of squads will cause the men to put their tents in order, and from each company a party will be detailed, under the conduct of the First Sergeant, to procure water, &c., for their companies.

At seven o'clock, the drum of the guard will sound "*Peas on the trencher*," when the Regiment will *breakfast*; at eight, the *guards* are detailed; at half-past eight, the long roll is beat, when each company will assemble on its own ground, and be marched to the parade, when the line is formed and Orders are read; each Captain then, by direction of the Commander of the Parade, returning to his company, and marching it off, instructs it in company drill until 12 o'clock (if not by special order otherwise directed); they are then dismissed.

At one o'clock, the drum of the guard sounds "*Roast Beef*," the signal for *dinner*. At ten minutes before three o'clock, or such time as the Commandant shall specially direct, the guard drum beats the "*drummer's call*," and the music will assemble on the parade, and the "*long roll*" will be beat, when the companies will be marched into line (the band playing) preparatory to *battalion drill*.

The drums beat for *evening parade* one hour before sunset; a signal will be sounded for the music, which will assemble on the parade; each company will assemble at the same time, on its own ground, and be inspected by its officers; ten minutes after the first signal, a second will be sounded, and the call will be given by the whole music, when the companies, with fixed bayonets, will be marched into line by the First Sergeants, and posted in open ranks; *company officers* will form in the rank of file closing, with swords sheathed; the line being completed the *Adjutant* will take post on the right, and by signal the "*Adjutant's call*" will be beat; on which the *field officers* will move from the right, one pace in advance of the line, and halt opposite their respective stations. As soon as the field officers are thus situated, *all the officers* will advance, the *Commandant* sixteen paces in

front of the center, the *Lieutenant-Colonel* and *Major* eight paces in front of the right and left wings, and *company officers* six paces in front of their companies, all facing to the line, with arms folded; the staff officers will take post on the right of the company officers; non-commissioned staff on the right of the front rank; the whole will remain immovable on their posts. The *Adjutant* will then, from the right, command: "Battalion—" "order arms," and to the music, "*beat off*," at which will commence "*The retreat*," marching from the right to the left, and thence to the right, concluding with "*a roll*," (at which officers drop their hands,) and two distinct "taps" on the bass drum, at the first of which the officers (with the exception of the Commandant) will prepare, and at the second will face to the front. The *Adjutant* will then, from the front of the center, command: "Attention, Battalion—shoulder arms;" at "*shoulder*," the officers will prepare, and at "*arms*" will draw swords; he will then command: "Present arms;" and then face about, salute the *Commandant of the Parade*, and report, "Sir, the parade is formed." The *Adjutant* then puts up his sword, and takes his station one pace to the right and rear of the Commandant. THE COMMANDANT, after acknowledging the salute of the line, will draw sword and order such exercises as he may judge proper; on an intimation from him the *Adjutant* will draw sword, advance, halt at a proper distance, and order: "First Sergeants to the front—march;" at the first words, they will "advance arms," at the last, march four paces to the front, and halt; the *Adjutant* then adds, "Call rolls;" thereupon the *Captains* and *First Sergeants* fall to their companies, and the Sergeants call the rolls, and immediately resume their front without an order. The *Adjutant* orders: "First Sergeants, inward face—center, march—front, report;" each Sergeant, commencing on the right, *recovers* his musket, or brings his sword to the first motion of *present*, and reports distinctly, "One (or more) "absent," or, "None absent," as the case may be; each, after reporting, will *advance arms*; when the *Adjutant* will order: "First Sergeants, outward face—posts—march;" the Sergeants march on a straight line, until they arrive opposite their intervals, when they face, resume their posts, and order arms. The *Adjutant* faces the *Commandant*, salutes, and reports the result of the roll-calls; and then, on an intimation from the *Commandant*, faces the line, and commands: "Attention to Orders," puts up his sword, and reads the Orders; this done, he again draws his sword, faces to and salutes the *Commandant*, and, on an intimation from him, turns again to the line, and announces, "*The parade is dismissed*." Thereupon the *officers* put up their swords; the First Sergeants will bring their companies to a shoulder, close ranks, and march them off to their respective parades.

The *Adjutant* will place himself in the center of the line of *officers*, who will face inward and close upon him; the *senior Captain* orders: "*Front—forward, march*," and when within six paces of the *Com-*

mandant, they will half face to the right, salute by touching the cap, and disperse.

The *Reveille*, *Retreat*, and *Tattoo* are announced by the *field music*, and must be strictly attended to. The hour for *Reveille* is fixed at five o'clock, and *Tattoo* at ten o'clock; after tattoo, the lights are to be extinguished in the camp, and profound silence is to be observed; all strangers, unless having special permission, will be excluded from the camp before the countersign is given out; this is done at dark.

MILITARY COMPLIMENTS, OR HONORS BY INDIVIDUALS.

"Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline. The good and the brave officer, or soldier, is always respectful toward his superiors; he feels that in honoring them he does honor to himself and to the service. This respect will not be confined simply to martial obedience, but may be extended to other occasions. It is always the duty of the junior to address, or offer first the customary salutation, and of the senior to return such complimentary notice."

The salutation will be made by touching the cap or hat with the right hand, without inclination of the head or body.*

[Let it be understood that the foregoing regulations were adopted in accordance with the custom and usage *at that time*; there are many alterations and modifications introduced since, in the service.]

The Narrative of the Encampment will be made up mainly of the "Reports" made at the time, enough of which will be given to convey a general idea of the routine and performance of the duties, and the details of the affair.

The STEAMBOAT CONGRESS had been taken up by the Committee for a transport. The band of the United States post at Governor's Island was engaged, which,

* It was subsequently defined that *officers* should "touch" with the back of the hand outward, and *privates* with the palm outward. The regulation was strictly observed, in and out of camp.

with the martial corps of the Regiment, furnished the music. A camp ground was hired of General Brush, of Poughkeepsie; and arrangements made with Mr. Swift, of the "Forbes House," for subsistence.

REPORT OF THE QUARTER-MASTER OF JULY 1.

The following *materiel* has been prepared at the STATE ARSENAL for the excursion to Poughkeepsie, viz.:

78 Infantry Tents,	18 Wall Tents,
1 <i>Marquee</i> and Poles,	80 sets Poles for Infantry Tents,
20 sets Poles for Wall Tents,	1750 Tent Pins,
27 Camp Kettles,	110 Mallets,
2 Brass Six-pounder Field-pieces, each with double harness,	
5000 rounds Blank Musket Cartridges,	
40 do. Six-pound Cannon Cartridges,	
12 do. Six-pound Shot,	2 yards Slow Match,
4 Sticks Port-fire,	2 Haversacks,
1 Tumbrel, with single harness,	
3 Baggage Wagons, with double Harness,	
	1 Tarpaulin.

The above articles belong to the State, with the exception of the *marquee*, which has been obtained from another source; it is of the largest class of officers' *marquees*, and is a trophy of the late war, having been captured from the enemy.

We are indebted to Colonel SANFORD and Captain NASH, of the Third Regiment, for the loan of the field-pieces. They are both interesting TROPHIES of the War of the Revolution—one was captured at Saratoga, the other at Princeton, and bear inscriptions to that effect.

The ammunition is securely packed in the tumbrel, and the camp equipage in the baggage wagons.

Arrangements have been made with Captain PAUL to have teams at the Arsenal early on the morning of the 2d, to convey them to the transport, which is stationed at the foot of Liberty street to receive the Regiment.

The ammunition, for which the powder was furnished by the Regiment, has been prepared at the Arsenal.

Everything in the Quarter-Master's department is in readiness for embarkation.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1831.

SNIFFEN, Quarter-Master.

To L. W. STEVENS, Esq.,

Colonel Commandant Twenty-seventh Regiment.

The Regiment paraded in the Park, on Saturday, July 2d, and marched direct to the transport at the foot of Liberty street, whither it had been preceded by the train, protected by a guard, under charge of *Quarter-Master Sergeant* J. D. TAYLOR. The embarkation was effected in good order; and, at a few minutes past seven, the transport left the dock amid the cheers of a great concourse of people, friends of the Regiment and others, who had assembled to witness the embarkation.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

(EXTRACTS.)

HUDSON RIVER, STEAMER CONGRESS, }
July 2d, 1831, 7.30 A. M. }

Captain WYCKOFF will be Officer of the Day, and

Lieutenant CAIRNES Officer of the Guard.

At eight o'clock precisely the guard will be organized. Commandants of Companies will detail their guards agreeably to previous orders.

The QUARTER-MASTER and *Quarter-Master Sergeant* are especially intrusted with the care of the *State property* in possession of the Regiment. The ASSISTANT QUARTER-MASTER is charged with the duty of *forming the encampment*; he will be assisted by the Serjeant-Majors, and such other aid as may be necessary. Tents will be pitched at the sound of the bugle; immediately previous to this signal there will be three ruffles of the drum.

By order of Colonel STEVENS,

MILLARD, Adjutant.

QUARTER-MASTER'S REPORT, JULY 2.

TRANSPORT STEAMBOAT CONGRESS, July 2, 1831.

The whole of the *materiel* was conveyed early this morning from the Arsenal and safely embarked on board the transport; it is securely stowed on the forward deck, and so arranged that the *field-pieces* can be cleared for service, if required.

SNIFFEN, Quarter-Master.

To L. W. STEVENS, Esq.,

Colonel National Guard.

HEAD-QUARTERS, POUGHKEEPSIE, July 2d, 1831.

After guard-mounting, the following Reports were handed in:

CAMP CLINTON.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER OF THE DAY, JULY 2.

The *Officer of the Day*, appointed by Orders from Head-Quarters, on entering upon the duties assigned him, on board the transport Steamboat Congress, immediately after the promulgation of Orders, mounted the BLACK PLUME, and the Officer of the Guard the *white plume*, the distinctions directed to be worn by the persons filling those stations during the excursion.

The *Guard* was paraded at eight o'clock, consisting of four men from each company; the Officer of the Guard placed a sentinel over the ammunition and camp equipage—one man on the upper deck, and two at Head-Quarters; not having occasion for all the details, eight men were returned to their respective companies.

At nine o'clock the officers breakfasted, by special invitation, with Captain ROOME and Secretary HOLT.

The several companies were paraded and drilled, half an hour each, on the upper deck.

Captain BROWER was occupied, with details from his Company (8th), in preparing for the *heavy artillery* duty which had been assigned to him. One of the guns was cleared and placed in a situation to afford them an opportunity of drilling; and they acquitted themselves in a manner that showed the duty was by no means new to them.

The Regiment was paraded (without arms) on passing West Point, and so disposed, on the upper and lower decks, as to make a handsome display; being a United States post, it was saluted with a gun, and music from the band, and the martial Corps, alternately.

On approaching NEWBURGH, the Regiment was paraded in a similar manner, and a gun fired in return for a salute fired in very superior style from the shore by *Mr. Norris*. A salute of one gun from New Hamburg was returned. All the steamboats saluted in passing, and their salutes were returned.

As the boat approached *Poughkeepsie*, a salute was fired from the *Caul Rock*, which was acknowledged by a gun when opposite the landing.

The Regiment paraded for debarkation at half-past four, and was received by the president and trustees of the village, and a great concourse of citizens. An escort, consisting of the *Artillery* and *Fusileer* Companies,

forming a Battalion under *Major Beadle*, conducted it to the parade, where arms were piled, knapsacks unslung, and the Regiment proceeded to dinner, in the *mess-house* erected for the Corps by Mr. Swift, with whom arrangements had been made for subsistence during our encampment.

After dinner the Regiment marched to the camp ground, whither it had been preceded by the *Quarter-Master* and his *Assistants*, with the train. The several companies immediately occupied the stations allotted to them, and received their tents, poles, &c., details being furnished to pitch the officers' tents.

At half-past six the *bugle signal* was given for pitching the tents, at which they were all raised simultaneously, and affixed in their positions, with an order and regularity entirely unexpected in a first attempt; in less than a minute after the sounding of the bugle the formation of CAMP CLINTON was complete. Some time was spent perfecting the interior arrangement of the tents, upon the completion of which the drums beat for *evening parade*.

The Companies mustered promptly, and made a good appearance; immediately after the parade was dismissed, the details for the guard were mustered, and the old guard relieved.

The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the Regiment during the day; the men were cheerful, and appeared to enjoy themselves during the passage; and through their attention and steadiness the debarkation was effected without the least delay, and in perfect good order. At dinner everything was conducted with decorum; the table of the *Officer of the Day* was honored with the presence of the field and staff. The correctness and precision with which the preparations for and formation of the camp were performed were creditable to all concerned.

In closing, the *Officer of the Day* is gratified in being able to report that at the conclusion of the day there was a general feeling of pleasure at the manner in which its duties had been performed, and with the expedition generally thus far.

The *black plume* was transferred to Captain Brower at the evening parade of the guard.

J. V. D. WYCKOFF, Captain 7th Company,
Officer of the Day.

The Quarter-Master reported :

CAMP CLINTON, July 2, 1831.

THE TRAIN was landed on the dock immediately after the disembarkation of the Regiment, but, owing to some misunderstanding on the part of the

persons intrusted with the teams, the horses which had been provided for the use of this department were used for conveying the companies' baggage to the camp ground, in consequence of which, and the great weight of the largest wagon (which required four horses, to ascend the hill), and the breaking of some part of the gearing, we were considerably delayed in reaching the camp ground.

Notwithstanding these detentions we succeeded in having the *materiel* on the ground by the time the Regiment arrived there, and had disposed of it according to the arrangements of the Assistant Quarter-Master.

SNIFFEN, Quarter-Master.

To Colonel STEVENS,
Commandant of the Post.

The Assistant Quarter-Master reported:

CAMP CLINTON, July 2, 1831.

The ASSISTANT QUARTER-MASTER, having been charged with the duty of forming the encampment, has the honor to report that immediately on the arrival of the transport at the wharf he procured a conveyance to the site of the encampment, for himself, the Secretary, the Surgeon's Mate, the Sergeant and Assistant Sergeant-Majors, and the Sergeant of the Guard, who had been detailed for his assistance.

He immediately proceeded to mark out the ground, and stake the position for each tent; and through the spirited exertions of the gentlemen who assisted him he was enabled to complete the survey in time to join the Regiment at dinner.

Upon the arrival of the Regiment at the camp ground, the companies were directed to the positions they were severally to occupy, and the members instructed in the *modus operandi* of kicking open a tent and pitching it in its station.

The *Assistant Quarter-Master* has the honor to give the following detail of the disposition of the camp: The *head line* occupies a space of three hundred and twenty-eight feet, with an avenue forty feet in width, perpendicular to the center, and leading to *Head-Quarters*; the commands are arranged on streets, each twenty feet in width, formed by a file of four tents on each side, occupying forty-five feet in depth; the tents of the line officers face the streets of their respective commands, fifteen feet to the rear of the lines of company tents, and sixty feet from the head line. The *Lieutenant-Colonel* and *Major* occupy the center of the right and left wings, twenty-seven feet to the rear of the line officers' tents, and eighty-seven feet from the head line. The *Head-Quarters* occupy an eminence commanding a view of the whole camp ground, one hundred and fourteen

feet to the rear of the center of the head of the camp; the *staff* are quartered to the right and left of *Head-Quarters*, as follows: first on the right, the *Pay-Master*, next the *Sergeant-Major* and *Assistant Sergeant-Major*; first on the left, the *Adjutant* and *Quarter-Master*, next the *Assistant Quarter-Master* and *Secretary*, next the *Surgeon* and *Surgeon's Mate*, next the *Quarter-Master Sergeant* and *Sergeant of the Guard*; six tents are pitched in rear of the left for the *music*, and three in rear of the right for the servants; the *main guard* occupy three tents on the extreme left of the head of the camp, at the entrance to the field. The two pieces of *cannon* are placed, *in battery*, at the head of the center avenue; and the baggage wagons and tumbrel are disposed, as the ground would permit, along the front of the right.

The following disposition, for ornament, has been made of the Colors: the REGIMENTAL COLORS are raised at *Head-Quarters*, one on each side of the entrance; the Regimental Camp Colors and two of Captain Roome's *Bandrols* are placed, one of each, on each side of the front of *Head-Quarters*; a pair of Regimental Camp Colors at the head of the avenue; and the Colors of the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Companies in their respective streets, one at each end; the Regimental *Signal Flag* is raised on the *main guard*, and one of Captain Roome's *Bandrols* at each corner of "sentry's rounds," marking the extremes of the encampment.

The *Assistant Quarter-Master* presents the following summary of the encampment, viz.:

- 64 Tents for the rank and file,
- 8 *Marquees* for the line officers,
- 3 " for the field officers,
- 6 " for the staff,
- 3 Tents for the guard.
- 6 " for the music,
- 3 " for the servants.

Respectfully submitted.

ASHER TAYLOR, Assistant Quarter-Master.

Colonel L. W. STEVENS,

Commandant of the Post.

In the evening a communication was received from the Committee appointed by the inhabitants to make arrangements for celebrating the "Fourth of July," requesting a conference in relation thereto. A Committee of three was appointed to represent the officers, who returned

from the interview with an invitation to all the officers to the principal hotel of the place, where they met and were introduced to the *Trustees of the Village*, the *Committee of Arrangements*, and many of the most respectable inhabitants, all of whom united in a hearty welcome to the Corps. After partaking of refreshments provided by the Trustees and Committee, the officers returned to camp.

A note was received, in the course of the evening, from the Rev. Mr. Cuyler, of the Dutch Reformed congregation, tendering his services *for prayers* on the following (Sunday) morning; which were promptly and gratefully accepted, with an intimation that the Regiment would be ready to attend him at half-past six; and at that hour the next morning the Corps paraded for "*Divine Service*," on the Regimental Parade, and were met in prayer by the reverend gentleman.

SUNDAY, 3D JULY, was passed with as much quiet as possible; visitors to the camp were strictly prohibited. Leave of absence was granted to such of the members as desired to attend Divine Service, to which invitations had been sent in from several Churches. They were in all cases required to go in citizen's dress.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Report of the Officer of the Day gives a summary of the proceedings of the Regiment:

CAMP CLINTON, July 4, 1831.

The *Officer of the Day* has the honor to report the following summary of occurrences during his tour of duty :

In compliance with orders from Head-Quarters, the *Officer of the Guard* was directed to admit visitors into the camp; in consequence of which a great number of persons honored us with calls during the day, and all due civility was administered to them.

The Regiment formed at nine o'clock, and marched to the parade ground, where it was reviewed by *Major-General BRUSH*, accompanied by his staff, and performed several evolutions under his inspection.

At twelve o'clock a national salute was fired by Captain Brower, with details from the Eighth Company, and the Regiment paraded in celebration of the day hallowed in the hearts of the free citizens of America; it was received at the head of the camp by *Major Beadle's* Battalion, and escorted to the head of the procession line.

[After marching through the principal streets of the village the column halted at the *Dutch Church*; the Regiment, filing by the right and left flanks, opened for the procession to pass through into the Church; after which the Regiment occupied seats reserved for it in the body of the Church.

After the various ceremonies and exercises in the Church, which were of a highly interesting and patriotic character, the Regiment returned to the parade and piled arms; and at "*Roast Beef*" marched to the "mess house" to continue the celebration with "the feast of reason and the flow of soul," around the festive board, in conjunction with the inhabitants of the village, who had made arrangements to join them. The dinner was followed by the usual and appropriate festivities—toasts, songs, recitations, story, mirth and glee, accompanied by music and the firing of cannon.]

At the conclusion of the dinner the Regiment returned to camp, highly gratified with the courtesies and civilities its members had received from all with whom they had been engaged in the celebration and festivities of the day.

* * * * *

The guard was turned off at eight o'clock, and the *Officer of the Day* resigned the *black plume* to Captain JONES.

T. POSTLEY, Captain 6th Company,
Officer of the Day.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER OF THE NIGHT.

July 5th, 1831.

Relieved Captain Postley at eight last evening; the *countersign* was received from Head-Quarters at half-past eight, and was given out with a

charge to the sentinels to use proper vigilance in the discharge of their duties, and at the same time to show every civility to strangers approaching the camp.

A general invitation having been given to the citizens to visit us during the evening, an unanimous bustle took place after the parade, preparing to give them a brilliant reception. * * * *

Immediately after dark the camp was illuminated by placing a number of lighted candles in each tent, the light of which through the canvas made a picturesque and striking effect; at the same time the fronts of the tents were thrown open, exhibiting the interior arrangements for decoration, which in many instances were highly ornamental. Lighted candles were also placed in the ground in front of the tents, in every variety of figure and ornament the fancy or whim of the occupants could suggest.

The concourse of visitors during the evening, until after eleven o'clock, was very great, comprising all the beauty and fashion, and, in fact, nearly the whole population of the place; and the Officer of the Night feels it due to the members of the Corps to state that they appeared to vie with each other in rendering every courtesy and attention in their power.

The *band* was stationed at Head-Quarters, and played at intervals, and in fine style, numerous popular airs; the *martial corps* was a part of the time at *Captain Roome's* quarters, where a party of ladies and members of the Corps availed themselves of an even space of green to "trip it on 'the light fantastic toe" through the "mazes of the cotillon" and other dances. The ladies and gentlemen were generally invited to *Head-Quarters*, and the officers threw open their quarters to the visitors, tendering such refreshments as the camp afforded.

Tattoo was postponed until twelve o'clock.

* * * *

Orders having been given to be in readiness to strike the tents immediately after breakfast, the men were, early next morning, busily employed in packing and preparing for departure; at half-past six, "*Peas on the trencher*," after which, everything being prepared, the "*Generale*" was beat, the bugle signal given, the tents struck simultaneously, and—CAMP CLINTON ceased to be.

* * * *

WM. JONES, Captain 3d Company,
Officer of the Night.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER OF THE DAY.

CAMP CLINTON, STEAMBOAT CONGRESS, AND }
CITY OF NEW YORK, July 5, 1831. }

In compliance with Regimental and Special Orders, the Officer of the

Day entered upon his duties at eight o'clock, without parade of the guard; soon after which, everything being in readiness to *de-camp*, the line of march, in column of company, preceded by the President and the civil authorities of Poughkeepsie, was taken up through the principal streets of the village to the Hudson River, where the Regiment embarked on board the Steamboat *Congress*, parading on the promenade deck at half-past nine o'clock A. M. The boat immediately after left the wharf amid the cheers and waving of handkerchiefs by a large concourse of the assembled citizens, which were returned by three cheers from the line and music from the band.

* * * * *

In passing Newburgh and the military station at West Point, the Regiment paraded on the promenade deck, and each place was saluted with a gun, and two volleys of musketry by wings.

* * * * *

At six o'clock P. M. the Battalion was in readiness for disembarking, and again paraded on the promenade deck; on passing Fort Gansevoort and the North Battery, and when opposite the steamboat landing, single guns were fired by Captain Brower; a volley was given between the first and second guns, and two volleys between the second and third.

At a quarter before seven the debarkation was effected, and the evening parade took place in the Park, immediately after which the several companies were dismissed.

The general deportment of the men during the day, and their appearance at the evening parade, reflected the highest credit upon them and the Corps; and the Officer of the Day feels much pleasure in testifying to the courtesy evinced by every member—so essential in the character of a soldier.

* * * * *

In closing his Report, he takes the liberty of adding the entire satisfaction expressed by every member of the Corps with whom he had an opportunity of conversing, in all the arrangements of the tour; and his firm conviction that the pleasure and beneficial results have far exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

W. T. BEACH, Captain 5th Company,
Officer of the Day.

ADDENDA TO THE MEMOIR OF CAMP CLINTON.

ABSTRACT OF FORCE.

Field.

LINUS W. STEVENS, *Colonel*,
and the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major.

Staff.

MILLARD, Adjutant;	BEACH, Assistant Pay-Master;
SNIFFEN, Quarter-Master;	TAYLOR, Assistant Quarter-Master;
VARICK, Surgeon;	CLEVELAND, Surgeon's Mate;
HOLT, Secretary.	

1st Company,	Captain SPELMAN, Lieutenant HECKEL,	
	Non-commissioned officers, 3; privates, 11; - -	16
2d Company,	Captain ELLISON, Lieutenant RAYMOND;	
	Non-commissioned officers, 3; privates, 2; - -	7
3d Company,	Captain JONES, Lieutenant WELSH;	
	Non-commissioned officers, 5; privates, 26; - -	33
4th Company,	Captain ROOME, Lieutenant McALISTER;	
	Non-commissioned officers, 7; privates, 43; - -	52
5th Company,	Captain BEACH;	
	Non-commissioned officers, 2; privates, 11; - -	14
6th Company,	Captain POSTLEY, Lieutenant MERRITT;	
	Non-commissioned officers, 5; privates, 20; - -	27
7th Company,	Capt. WYKOFF, Lieut. CAIRNS, Lieut. JENKINS;	
	Non-commissioned officers, 2; privates, 15; - -	20
8th Company,	Captain BROWER, Lieutenant DENISON;	
	Non-commissioned officers, 7; privates, 21; - -	30

[NOTE.—Of the seven officers who did not accompany the Corps, five were absent from the city or detained by sickness.]

Non-commissioned Staff.

RHODES, Sergeant-Major;	HOYT, Assistant Sergeant-Major;
TAYLOR, Quarter-Master Sergeant;	ROGERS, Sergeant of the Guard.

RECAPITULATION.

Officers—	Field, ...	3
	Staff, ...	7
	Line, ...	16— 26
Non-commissioned officers—	Staff, ...	4
	Line, ...	34— 38
Privates, ...		149
Music—	Band, ...	14
	Martial, ...	7— 21
Servants, ...		22
All told, ...		256

[NOTE—Several members joined the companies at the camp, and some were obliged to return before the Regiment; in making the abstract, the largest muster of each company was taken.]

MEMORANDUM OF EXPENSES.

Passages up, \$101.00; do. down, including dinner, \$187.50; -	\$288 50
Use of the field for camp ground, \$15.00; use of boards, \$15.45; -	30 45
Use of <i>marquee</i> , \$10; transportation, \$51.72; - . . .	61 72
Subsistence, ...	480 00
Powder, \$27.25; sundries, \$46.38;	73 63
Music—band, \$130.00; martial corps, \$72;	202 00
	<u>\$1136 30</u>

Of which was collected by assessment, at \$10.00
for officers, \$5.00 for non-commissioned officers,
\$3.00 for privates, ... \$872 00
Balance from Regimental Fund, ... 264 30—\$1136 30

[NOTE.—The charge for passage was fifty cents per man, each way; and for subsistence, fifty cents per man, per day.]

QUARTER-MASTER SERGEANT'S REPORT OF AMMUNITION.

Delivered, on Commandants' requisitions, to Companies—	
July 4, Musket cartridges, ...	2,715
" 6, Returned to Arsenal, ...	2,285
	<u>5,000</u>

Delivered on board of transport—

July 2, for salute at West Point,	-	-	1	six-pounder cartridge.
“ “ Newburgh,			1	“ “
“ “ New Hamburg,	-	1	“	“
“ “ Poughkeepsie,	-	1	“	“

Delivered at Camp Clinton—

July 2, for Evening Gun,	-	-	-	1	“	“
“ 3, for Morning Gun,	-	-	-	1	“	“
“ 3, for Evening Gun,			-	1	“	“
“ 4, for Morning Gun,	-	-	-	1	“	“
“ 4, for National Salute,	-	-	-	24	“	“
“ 4, for Evening Gun,	-	-	-	1	“	“
“ 5, for Morning Gun,	-	-	-	1	“	“

On board of transport—

July 5, for Salute at Newburgh,	-	-	1	“	“
“ “ West Point,	-	-	2	“	“
“ “ New York,	-	-	3	“	“

40

July 6, Returned to Arsenal, 12 six-pound shot.

JOSEPH D. TAYLOR,
Quarter-Master Sergeant.

NEW YORK, July 6th, 1831.

Immediately after the return of the Corps, the following Card was prepared, and a copy forwarded to each of the Poughkeepsie newspapers :

THE CARD.

THE OFFICERS of the Regiment of National Guards, on behalf of themselves and their associates, take peculiar pleasure, on their return to their homes, and at the moment of laying aside the character and garb of the soldier and resuming that of the citizen, in expressing thus publicly the high sense they entertain of the hospitality and attention manifested towards them by the inhabitants of Poughkeepsie during their recent tour of service at CAMP CLINTON.

To Major BEADLE, commandant of the escort, Captain PINE and his Company of ARTILLERY, Captain SLEIGHT and his Company of FUSILIERS, their thanks are eminently due, for their flattering reception and escort.

General MAISON, and the gentlemen composing the *Committee of Arrangements* for the festivities of the *Fourth*; Colonel LIVINGSTON, the *President of the Day*, and the gentlemen associated with him in the celebration of the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, will please accept their acknowledgments for their distinguished attentions and civilities.

They feel particularly flattered with the brilliant assemblage of *beauty and fashion* which, on the occasion of the illumination of the Camp, honored them with their attendance, and complimented them with their delightful approbation.

To the united civilities of every individual with whom the Corps has been associated in this their first tour of camp duty, are to be ascribed the great satisfaction and unalloyed pleasure experienced by every member of it.

By order.

P. H. HOLT, Military Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 6th, 1831.

All the Poughkeepsie papers gave flattering notices of the Corps. We select an *extract* from that of the *Journal*:

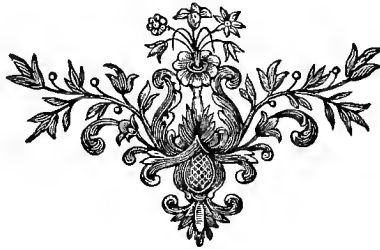
The orderly, and exemplary, and gentlemanly deportment of this Corps, and the complaisance and suavity of manners of the officers, demand from us and from our citizens the most unqualified commendation, and that commendation could not be better evinced than it has been by the respect and attention which our citizens vied with each other to pay to them.

They have received, as they well deserved, the good opinions and the best feelings of our citizens.

Their visit to us will be long cherished with fond recollections.

JAMES MONROE, ex-President of the United States, died in this City on the Fourth of July, at the house of Samuel L. Gouverneur, his son-in-law, which had been his residence for several years. He was buried on the 7th; his funeral obsequies were celebrated with the most

imposing military display, in which the Regiment bore a prominent part; and the effect of its recent training at *Camp Clinton* was very manifest and striking, in the marching and general bearing of the men, and elicited the most flattering commendations from the military men and others who witnessed it.





VII.

THE 22D OF FEBRUARY, 1832, was the centennial anniversary of the BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON.

The MAJOR-GENERAL, always alive to the due observance of occasions of unusual interest, called the attention of his command to the propriety of giving a marked prominence to the celebration in commemoration of the event. The following is an extract from his Order of January 25th, 1832:

In the retrospect of the life of WASHINGTON, with what pride and delight may we follow him in his career of glory and usefulness in the War of Independence, and in the establishment of our republican government. Nor is his fame confined to his country alone; it extends through out the whole civilized world. Posterity may be said to have pronounced upon it, and it now stands upon glory's proudest eminence.

While the deeds of heroes and conquerors of former times are passing into forgetfulness, the virtues and the services of the illustrious WASHINGTON are cherished by his countrymen in ever-during remembrance, and will be borne down the stream of time with increasing honors, and with a love and veneration that will never die. * * * *

On the 20th of February, the Major-General announced as follows :

The Committee of Arrangements of the Corporation have received from G. W. P. Custis, Esq., of Arlington House, THE TENT which GEORGE WASHINGTON used during the Revolutionary War, and have requested the Major-General to have it pitched in the Park, in front of the City Hall, with military attentions, and have designated it as the place of assembly for the remaining companions in arms of General Washington.

The TENT under which the patriot and soldier reposed during the struggle of our Revolution, where were held the councils which formed the plans of those glorious scenes which secured the independence of our country, cannot but be an object of interest and veneration, and the young soldiers of the present day will feel proud in paying honors to it.

The services of *Colonel Stevens' Regiment* having been requested for the occasion, and he having readily assented thereto, he will order for duty on the 22d such part of his Regiment as he may think proper.

Accordingly, Captain BROWER, with the *Eighth Company*, was ordered to parade for the service indicated.

The MARQUEE was escorted by them from the Arsenal to the Park, and pitched in front of the City Hall, and held in charge during the day.

It was an object of great and universal interest, and was visited in the course of the day by the Mayor and Members of the Common Council, and principal officers of the City Government; also by many officers of the Army and Navy, and of the City Militia, and several members of the Society of the "*Cincinnati*," and by quite a number of the remaining veterans of the War of Independence, and an immense throng of citizens, all apparently

deeply impressed with the solemnity of passing under the identical canopy that had shielded the head of the great Father of his Country during such a long and critical period of his life, and which was so closely associated with very many of the most momentous events of the Revolution.

The officers of the Regiment were called to order for a "Meeting of the Board," under the hallowed shelter; and, inspired by the occasion and the associations, their thoughts reverted to the times which the scene was well calculated to call up in their minds, and from the great Chief to his dearly beloved bosom friend, the only surviving General officer of the Revolution,

THE ILLUSTRIOUS LA FAYETTE.

Resolutions were adopted with great enthusiasm expressive of regard and veneration for that great patriot and eminent soldier of our Revolution, and, in further testimony thereof, they voted to procure a massive gold medal, to be presented to him in their name, commemorative of the occasion and of their sentiments.

Accordingly, a medal, grand and unique in design, was prepared, highly embellished with emblems of the fraternity between the illustrious La Fayette and his great friend, our Washington; and, when finished, it was sent forward to James Fenimore Cooper, then in Paris, to

be delivered ; accompanied by a letter to General La Fayette, signed by the field officers of the Regiment, in the following terms :

GENERAL:—The National Guard of the City of New York, a corps of citizen soldiers, have the honor to present for your acceptance the accompanying token of the sentiments entertained by the sons of liberty in America for the dauntless champion of that sacred cause, whose distinguished services in three Revolutions, and whose untiring exertions in behalf of the oppressed and enslaved of every nation, have raised for the hero "*monumentum ære perennius.*" With a fervent prayer for your health and happiness, we are,

General, your obedient servants, &c.

In due course a letter was received from Mr. Cooper, enclosing the reply of General LA FAYETTE.

Mr. Cooper described the presentation of the Medal, at a dinner party at his house, attended by a select but brilliant company of distinguished friends of General La Fayette, of various nationalities. He said :

Demonstrations of attachment and of adherence to his principles are at all times peculiarly grateful to General La Fayette, when coming from America. He considers himself a disciple of our school. * * * Your own offering has been happily timed, for it reached him at a moment when his enemies were the loudest and most vindictive in their attacks. * *

GENERAL LA FAYETTE'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN:—The precious specimen of American produce and American industry which, in the name of the National Guard of New York, and by a unanimous vote of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of New York State Artillery, you have been pleased to offer to an American veteran, is a new testimony of that persevering affection of which it has been, during near sixty years, the pride and delight of my life to be the happy object. The

only merit on my part which it does not exceed is to be found in the warmth of my gratitude and the patriotic devotion that binds to the United States the loving heart of an adopted son.

The honor which the gift and devices of the beautiful medal have conferred upon me is still enhanced by its connection with the hundredth anniversary birthday of our great and matchless Washington, of whom it is the most gratifying circumstance of my life to have been the beloved and faithful disciple; in no point more than in his fond hope of a perpetual union between the States of the Confederacy—an union which, as it has been the cherished object of his last recommendation to his fellow-citizens, and the wish of his last breath, so it shall be to the last breath of every one of us who had the happiness to fight and bleed for American independence and freedom.

I beg you, gentlemen, to convey to the kind donators the expression of my profound, affectionate gratitude and respect, and to receive for yourselves the particular acknowledgments of your most sincere and obliged friend,

LA FAYETTE.*

* Colonel Stevens used to state, in his latter days, that this letter (the original) was *lost*, having been *stolen* or otherwise surreptitiously obtained and withheld. *Perhaps* it will appear some day in somebody's choice collection of autographs. Mark him.





VIII.

In April, 1832, the "s" was dropped from the title of the Corps, leaving it "National Guard."

The tour of duty at *Camp Clinton* having been found so productive of improvement and enjoyment as to cause, in the following spring, a general and decided feeling in favor of that, in preference to the usual manner of "doing the State some service," accordingly a

SECOND CAMP OF EXERCISE,
CAMP PUTNAM, was determined on for this year.

The City of New Haven, in Connecticut, having been selected for the *locale*, and learning by correspondence with some of the principal citizens that the visit would not be objectionable, but, on the contrary, very acceptable, and a source of gratification to the people, arrangements were, in due season, commenced for the undertaking. The camp equipage was procured from the State Arsenal, the

United States Band and the Regimental Drum Corps (Reidel's) arranged for, and all the details put in proper forwardness.

The same *General Order* of Regulations as at Camp Clinton was issued ;

ROLL OF OFFICERS FOR THE EXCURSION.

Field.

LINUS W. STEVENS, Colonel;
The Lieutenant-Colonel and the Major.

Staff.

Adjutant Millard, Surgeon Neely,
Pay-Master Rhodes, Assistant-Surgeon Leeds,
Quarter-Master Sniffen.

Line.

1st Company, Captain Spelman,	Lieutenants Heckel,	Teller.
2d " " Ellison,	" Russell.	
3d " " Jones,	"	Read.
4th " " Roome (Edward),	" Nichols,	McAlister.
5th " " Beach,	" Vermilye,	Tuttle.
6th " " Postley,	" Delano,	Marcellus.
7th " " Cairns,	" Jenkins,	Mumford.
8th " " Brower,	" Denison,	Mosher.

With the addition, for the occasion, of

Philetus H. Holt, Military Secretary ;
Asher Taylor, Assistant Quarter-Master ;
B. B. Beach, Assistant Pay-Master ;
J. C. Stoneall, Commissary of Subsistence.

On Thursday, June 28th, 1832, pursuant to orders, the Regiment paraded, at five A. M., in the Park. The train, consisting of baggage, camp equipage, and two pieces of field artillery, was formed at the same time in the Arsenal

yard; the whole proceeded by the shortest route to "Stevens's Wharf" (between Fulton Ferry and Peck Slip), where the Steamer UNITED STATES was in readiness to receive them, and at six, pushed off for New Haven.

FORCE EMBARKED.

Field and Staff, 11;		
1st Company, 11;	2d Company, 4;	
3d Company, 50;	4th Company, 40;	
5th Company, 8;	6th Company, 23;	
7th Company, 27;	8th Company, 33;	
Music, 28;	Servants, 21.	Total, 256.

On nearing "the haven where we would be," a salute was received from Long Wharf, and answered.

On disembarking, the Regiment was received by Captain FRANCIS's Company of Artillery and Captain HOTCHKISS's Company of Grays, and, after interchanging the usual military courtesies, was escorted by them through the principal streets of the City, and back to the mess house for dinner.

It was a gratifying indication of the good feelings of the citizens towards us, that the watering carts had been taken from their usual routes and employed during the forenoon in sprinkling the streets through which the Regiment was to pass.

The ground selected for the camp was on a fine, dry

plain, about three-quarters of a mile from the steamboat landing; and the use of an unoccupied hotel near the latter was granted to the Regiment by Mr. Brewster, without charge, for the commissariat.

Previous to the disembarking, the staff was detached for special duty; one party, under charge of the Military Secretary (in the absence of the Assistant Quarter-Master, who "had married a wife and could not come"), to lay out the camp; and another, under the Quarter-Master, to remove the camp equipage and stores to the ground. By the time the Regiment arrived on the field the *materiel* was there, and all things in readiness; and the tents were pitched, and the camp in order, in good season.

Friday, June 29.—The regular routine duties commenced—guards, drills, parades, &c.—not overlooking the pleasant service of gallanting and tendering the courtesies of the Corps to the numerous parties of ladies and gentlemen who visited the camp. At eleven, the Regiment, in full uniform, marched to the City to partake of the hospitalities of the Common Council, at the "Tontine," the provisions for which were liberal and generous in the extreme.

Saturday, 30th.—After the usual morning duties active preparations were commenced for the dinner party, to

which the Regiment had invited many military and civic gentlemen of distinction, and at two P. M. the guests were marched to the table to partake, with the Regiment, of a soldier's dinner. The party broke up late in the afternoon, after an exceedingly pleasant and festive time of it.

Sunday, July 1.—All quiet and orderly in camp. The members attended Divine service at the Churches, morning and afternoon, upon invitations from the clergymen generally.

Monday, 2d.—The Corps marched to the Green for an exhibition of its proficiency in drill and evolutions. Its performance was greeted with great applause. [The narrator heard Colonel STEVENS declare, thirty years afterwards, that the performance of the Regiment on that occasion, in the "manual of arms," including "the firings,"—in the "marchings," "wheelings and turnings," and "alignments," was in a style of excellence that he had never seen exceeded by any Corps.]

Collations, refreshments, wines, bouquets, and compliments in every shape, were crowded upon the officers and men; and, in fact, the people seemed at a loss how to give expression to the great abundance of their good feelings toward the Corps, and all connected with it. They

are a refined, warm-hearted, generous people—the citizens of New Haven.

The evening was set apart as the *Grand Gala*, of which due notice was given to the citizens through the papers. Immediately after dinner the work of preparation was seen in every direction, and every member of the Corps was on the alert; the tents were arranged, and ornamented with flowers and whatever else could be obtained; the streets were decorated with bunting and evergreens; at dusk, the whole camp was illuminated, and was soon filled to overflowing with the beauty and fashion, the gayety, gravity, and dandydom of the City. The officers and men were on the *qui vive*, doing their best, in the capacity of host, for the credit of the Corps and the gratification of the visitors. The evening passed gayly—music, dancing and fireworks contributing to the hilarity and brilliancy of the scene.

Tuesday, July 3.—At three P. M. *Camp Putnam* was struck, and the Regiment, receiving every attention and compliment that the military or the City could bestow, embarked at eight, saluted and saluting until clear of the harbor.

Wednesday, July 4.—Arrived *at home* at daylight; and, the military celebration of the day having been dispensed with, in consequence of the sudden appearance

of that terrible disease, THE CHOLERA, the Regiment was marched to the Park and dismissed.

There was much anxiety felt on the subject of the exposed and irregular living of the members of the Regiment during the week, fearing that it might induce the dreadful disease ; but it was afterwards ascertained that there was not a single death from cholera among the members during its prevalence that season.

Abstract Return of the Inspection of the First Brigade of New York State Artillery, commanded by Brigadier-General JAMES A. MOORE, held October, 1832.

Regiments,	Commanders.	Number of Companies.	Total Present.	Present & Absent.
Brig.-Gen. & Staff,			4	7
Ninth,	Col. James Lefferts,	8	246	368
Twenty-seventh,	“ L. W. Stevens,	8	435	593
Second,	“ Samuel J. Hunt,	11	256	528
Total force of the Brigade,		27	941	1497

[NOTE.—The Fourteenth Regiment having been consolidated with the Second, there are now but three Regiments in the Brigade.]*

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, November 20, 1832, announce as commissioned :

SAMUEL D. DENISON, Captain, 8th Company;

CHARLES W. TELLER, First Lieutenant, 1st Company;

THOMAS W. MATHER, First Lieutenant, 8th Company;

WILLIAM F. BURT, Second Lieutenant, 8th Company.

* The Sixth, of 1860, is the descendant of the Second and Fourteenth.

During the year 1833, *gray pantaloons* were adopted by the several companies, and by the Board of Officers, as a part of the uniform of the Regiment.

An occurrence causing some excitement in the Regiment during the most of the year 1833:—Captain Thomas Postley, commanding the Sixth Company, accepted, and qualified by taking the oath of office, a commission as Captain in another Corps, and a different arm of the service (cavalry), intending to do duty in both; but Colonel STEVENS, believing that, in accordance with law and universal military usage, the acceptance of and qualifying under a new commission annulled the former one under which he had been serving in this Regiment, ordered an election in his Company to fill the vacancy; but political considerations, it is said, being urged on the Commander-in-Chief (Governor Marcy), he interposed, and quashed the action of the Colonel. The officers of the Regiment, believing that his Excellency had taken an erroneous view of the question, then made a formal demand for a *Court of Inquiry*, to determine the right of the matter; which was acceded to, and the Brigadier-General (Moore) was ordered to institute such a Court. The regular Brigade Court-Martial was directed to act as a Court of Inquiry, and investigate the subject. After a protracted hearing of testimony, and opinions on law and military usage touching the question (including an examination of Major-General Scott), the Court came to the conclusion, unani-

mously, that "*Captain Postley vacated his commission of Captain in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, by the acceptance of a subsequent commission in another Corps.*" The Brigadier-General formally approved of the proceedings of the Court, and of the determination it had arrived at. The finding was, in fact, in accordance with universal military rule, in the opinion of the most eminent military gentlemen in the City, and also with the then recently expressed written opinion of Adjutant-General John A. Dix. On an appeal, however, of Captain Postley, from the decision and finding of the Court, to the Commander-in-Chief, his Excellency was "somehow" induced (by party considerations it was generally thought) to upset all the proceedings, and peremptorily order Postley to duty in the Regiment, under his first commission; having, after laboring through several pages of *rigmarole*, arrived at the profound conclusion that an officer holding a commission cannot, by *his own act* of accepting another commission, dissolve the obligations imposed on him by his first commission, without the assent of his superiors—sapiently overlooking the fact, in this case, that he, the Governor himself, had, by granting him a second commission, discharged him, according to all sound military logic, from the obligations of the first. There was, however, no higher appeal; and so, nominally, back to duty in the Regiment Captain Postley came. But his position in the Board of Officers promised to be everything else but agreeable; he found himself sadly out of place.

The order of the Commander-in-Chief was dated 12th November, and Captain Postley was excused, *at his own request*, from parading his Company *with the Regiment* on the following Evacuation Day. And on the 30th of November his pliant friend, the Commander-in-Chief, ordered the transfer of Postley and his Company, bag and baggage, or, rather, such of the members (which, however, was only a part of them) as adhered to and desired to go with him, out of the Regiment and into another arm of the service.

On the 7th December Colonel STEVENS charged Captain PHILETUS H. HOLT, late of the Fourth Company, with the duty of raising and organizing a new Company to fill the vacancy caused by the defection of the Sixth; all the officers of the Regiment of course aiding with their influence, and the Fourth Company consenting to transfer thirty men for a start. On the fourth of February following (1834) the Commander-in-Chief announced the organization of the *new Company*:

PHILETUS H. HOLT was the first Captain;

THOMAS DELANO, Lieutenant of the old 6th Company, was First Lieutenant;

THEODORE CRANE, Second Lieutenant.

Such a detestation of Captain Postley, and the men who adhered to him in his course, had come to pervade the whole Regiment, that, for fear the new Company

might be looked upon as in some way a continuance of the apostate one, they adopted an entirely different and distinct cognomen; it was denominated "COMPANY 6," and has so continued to this day.

Announced in Regimental Orders, December 7, 1833, as commissioned :

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, Captain, 5th Company;

NATHANIEL T. BURT, First Lieutenant, 5th Company;

EDWARD T. BACKHOUSE, Second Lieutenant, 4th Company.

Abstract Return of the Inspection of the First Brigade of New York State Artillery, commanded by Brigadier-General MOORE, held October, 1833.

Regiments.	Commanders.	Numb'r of Compa'es.	Matrosses present.	Total Present.	Present & Absent.
Brig.-Gen. & Staff,	Col. James Lefferts,	9	160	257	384
Ninth,	" L. W. Stevens,	7	292	398	535
Twenty-seventh,*	" Samuel J. Hunt,	10	157	224	460
Second,					
Total force of the Brigade,		26	609	883	1386

* The Sixth Company was not ordered for inspection. In 1832 it inspected 48 present and 75 present and absent, which, added to the above figures of the Regiment, would make—present 446, and present and absent 617.

Every recurrence of the great national Holy-days—the Anniversaries of the Declaration of Independence, the Evacuation of the City by the English, and the Birth of Washington—was greeted by an order from our venerable

Major-General, ever fresh and original in thought, and always couched in the most glowing terms of patriotic and affectionate regard and veneration for the character and services of the great heroes, and statesmen, and patriots of the Revolution, and the principles they had established.

FIRST DIVISION N. Y. STATE ARTILLERY.

DIVISION ORDERS.

NEW YORK, February 15th, 1834.

The twenty-second of February, instant, is the anniversary of the *Birth-day of Washington*. The recurrence of that day can never fail to awaken in our hearts pleasing reminiscences of his worth, and of his services to our country. Love and veneration for Washington is incorporated with the warmest feelings of our hearts; and while the expression of those feelings do us honor, they are a source to us of high gratification.

In honor of this Anniversary, *Brigadier General Sanford* will order a Battalion from his Brigade, with field-pieces, to fire a national salute from the Battery, at noon. He will also direct the national flag to be displayed there at sunrise.

* * * * *

By order of Major-General MORTON.

N. T. ARNOLD, Division Inspector.





IX.

The first time that the civil authorities had occasion to call for military aid to maintain the peace of the City was on the 10th April, 1834, during the municipal election, when the services of the National Guard were called for; and the call was responded to with an alacrity that produced a very striking impression on the minds of all classes of the people.

The elections, at that time, were held during three days; and, in the inefficient condition of the City police, were frequently the scenes of great excitement and turbulence. On the occasion in question, party strife, from some unusual cause, ran very high, and culminated in the Sixth Ward ("the bloody *ould* Sixth") in a series of brawls and riots, worthy the fame of that delectable precinct, from time immemorial down even to the days of the "Dead Rabbits,"* in the reign of the renowned Fer-

* An association of blackguards and scoundrels that were used during a great riot in the Sixth Ward in 1857, for a political purpose.

nando—where “snap neck” and the “sprig of shillelah” have, time out of mind, been the most potent and almost only arguments for and against the cause of the various political parties that have agitated that turbulent community.

Large crowds gathered about the head-quarters of the respective political divisions, from whence they sallied forth, armed with bludgeons and stones, and whatever came to hand—first one party, then the other—against their opponents, endeavoring to drive them entirely off the ground; and to such a degree of ferocity had the warfare attained, that many from both sides rushed to the gun-shops in Broadway and vicinity for fire-arms. The whole population of that part of the City had become very much excited and alarmed; in the midst of which a panic was raised, under the apprehension that the combatants might go to the State Arsenal, force it, and seize the arms it contained. The bare thought of such a thing was enough to excite the greatest horror; and a rush was made by a considerable number of peaceable people to seize and hold possession of the establishment and the arms, against the rioters and fighting men of all parties.

The State Arsenal was a three-story brick building (erected in 1808), on the corner of Elm and Franklin streets, and, with its yard, and outbuildings, and gun-

sheds, occupied the block between Centre and Elm, and Franklin and White streets; in the center of the front, on Franklin street, was a handsome three-story brick dwelling, the residence, for the time, of the Commissary-General, who had the charge of the establishment.

The party that made for the Arsenal, as their destination became known, was augmented by a large crowd, actuated by various motives—some for peace, some for war, and many for anything, without knowing or caring what. Access to the yard was an easy matter, and, the Commissary-General being away, his son ("my son "George"), who was in charge, on being summoned to give up the keys of the main building, in which the arms were deposited, made some demonstrations of unwillingness, but was soon induced to an "unconditional surrender," when the party armed themselves, without any distinct idea, on the part of many, of "their end and "aim." Some were for rushing out on the "*bloody Irishers*," and crossing bayonets with their "shillelahs," but the major part were for an "armed neutrality," and bent on keeping the peace by force of arms; and to that end were determined to "protect, preserve and defend" the establishment, and especially the arms, from the belligerent crowds, who they apprehended might make an attempt to possess themselves of them—which course, by the by, their own action was well calculated to suggest and invite.

The knowledge, by some of the foremost men of the crowd, that the *National Guard* was ordered out and was expected early on the ground, had a strong influence to restrain those who were disposed for mischief.

The news of the attack on and capture of the Arsenal spread, in every variety of exaggeration, like wild-fire throughout the City; and, superadded to the already current stories of "war and rumors of war" going on amongst the rowdies, created an alarm and *furor* scarcely ever experienced before in the City.

In response to the call of the Mayor (the Hon. *Gideon Lee*) on General Morton for military aid to subdue the insurrection, the Twenty-seventh Regiment was ordered to assemble forthwith; and in an incredible short space of time a large portion of the members, uniformed and armed, were on hand in the Arsenal yard.

The irregular force that had been holding the establishment were, of course, superseded, their "occupation" gone, and they quietly retired.

The Regiment was kept close within the limits of the establishment, and quartered in the main building; and the gates and sheds, and various assailable points, properly guarded.

The turbulence and disorder subsided, owing, doubtless, to the demonstration of energy and power on the part of the magistrates.

After midnight MAYOR LEE visited the "garrison," and relieved the Regiment from further duty; thanking the men for their prompt response to his call for aid to restore order, and declaring, emphatically, that the City had been in a *state of insurrection*, beyond the power of the civil authorities to control or subdue. The men retired to their homes, and "order reigned."

The people of the City, of all classes, were enlightened by the novel experience of that day—the mass of quiet citizens, by the knowledge that a disorderly element existed in their midst, of a most formidable and alarming character, spreading widely, and including parties and classes before undreamed of in such connections; and the civil authorities, by the assurance that they possessed a power and a force, hitherto untried, reliable and at ready command for such emergencies, which was deemed by them of incalculable importance; and the members of the National Guard, by the evidence that had passed under their observation, that *on their organization*, in a great measure, the orderly people and the civil authorities of this great City must rely for the future security of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" within its borders. The reflections called up by the events of that day sank

deeper in the minds of observing and thinking men than appeared at the moment.

The attention of the mass of the people was, however, for a time, in a great measure diverted from the serious importance of the matter by the universal ridicule which was thrown around it by the official report, made shortly afterwards by the Commissary-General, so exuberant and overflowing in grandiloquent bombast, ridiculous egotism, and unmitigated "bosh," that it remained a standing theme for jest and merriment, completely overriding, for a time, much of the serious impression on the public mind, from the disorderly tumult.

The doughty knight commander, being away from his citadel at the time of the irruption, could only report the affair from the excited and exaggerated relations of his faithful squire, "*my son George*," and the man "*Corne-
lius the carpenter*," who had, apparently, been the whole available force of the garrison; and their statements, augmented by the inflation of the Commissary-General himself, presented to the imagination a picture, terrible indeed, of the doings of the "mob," led and directed, they asserted, by "*a man in a claret-colored coat*,"* who, by their stories, was a dreadful "raw-head-and-bloody-bone" fellow; and also of another, who was

* Understood to be Simeon Draper, Esq., then a young and ardent politician.

reported as very officious and was misnamed in their Report, but who happened to be an officer of the Twenty-seventh Regiment,* and whose military experience, and instincts of discipline, were effectually applied to withhold the crowd from any turbulent action, by *commanding* them, with the mien and bearing of authority, to "fall in," "form line," and, most effectual of all, to "keep still," thereby restraining them from any overt acts until the arrival of the Regiment in force, which he assured them had been ordered out for the emergency, and might be momentarily expected.

In reference to the duties of the 10th of April, the COMMON COUNCIL passed a resolution:

That the thanks of the Common Council be presented to the individuals who thus nobly sustained their reputation as citizen soldiers, and proved the importance and the necessity to the city of a well-disciplined militia, in time of peace as well as in time of war

Major-General MORTON, in promulgating the resolution of the Common Council, adds:

Next to the satisfaction arising from the consciousness of having performed a duty, is the approbation of those whose good opinion we prize. These resolutions, emanating from the municipal authorities of our City, cannot, therefore, but be highly gratifying.

The late occurrences will show to the public the necessity and the use of a well-regulated militia, prepared at all times to support the magistracy

* Captain Philetus H. Holt.

in sustaining law and order in the community. It will confirm us in the opinion, long entertained, that the time has not yet arrived when we may beat our swords into plow-shares and our spears into pruning-hooks.

The Major-General doubts not that the Corps will still continue to perform its duties; they will be sustained by their fellow-citizens, who will see in them, not the array of an uncontrolled force, but a power directed by the venerable majesty of the laws in the persons of the magistrates.

On the 21st June the Major-General “had the melancholy duty to announce to the Division the death of “General LA FAYETTE,” in France, on the 20th May preceding, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. The General thus concluded: “But a few years since we were “engaged in welcoming him, with joyful and grateful “hearts, as one of the soldiers of our Revolution, and the “adopted son of our country. We are now called upon “to pay funeral honors to his memory.

“The Common Council has resolved to pay funeral “honors to the deceased, and have invited the Corps to “unite with them on the occasion.

“The Division is therefore ordered for duty on the “26th inst.”—on which day the Regiment united in the imposing military and civic demonstration in celebration of the funeral obsequies of the *last General officer of the Revolution*, the confidential friend of the great Washington, and the adopted son of our country—the illustrious

MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.



X.

THIRD CAMP OF EXERCISE.

CAMP HAMILTON.

The great gratification experienced by the members in the tours of camp duty in former years, at Poughkeepsie and New Haven, induced the Board of Officers to take up the project of an encampment near the City, at which all the duties of the service could be performed.

Hamilton Square (between Fourth and Third avenues and Sixty-sixth and Sixty-ninth streets, five miles from the City Hall) was accordingly selected for the site, and orders issued similar to those that preceded the other encampments; and the following Order for parade :

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. ARTILLERY,
NATIONAL GUARDS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1834.

In accordance with the expressed desire of the members of the Regiment generally, to perform the duties of the season in camp, arrangements

have been made to form a *Camp of Exercise* at Hamilton Square, which will be designated "CAMP HAMILTON."

The Regiment will accordingly parade for that purpose, in full uniform (gray pants), with knapsacks, and armed and equipped complete, on Monday, 30th instant. Line will be formed in the Park at eight A. M.

* * * * *

The following special appointments are made for the term of the encampment:

ASHER TAYLOR, of Company 6, Military Secretary;

J. C. STONEALL, Commissary of Subsistence;

ALEXANDER WELSH, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence;

ISAAC VARIAN, of the 8th Company, and

JOHN HUSTACE, of Company 6, Assistants in Quarter-Master's Department;

LEONARD K. SMITH, Principal Artificer.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

Field.

Colonel STEVENS,

The Lieutenant-Colonel and the Major.

Staff.

NICHOLS, Adjutant;

SNIFFEN, Quarter-Master;

VAN BEUREN, Pay-Master;

NEELY, Surgeon;

LEEDS, Assistant Surgeon;

A. TAYLOR, Military Secretary;

POWELL, Sergeant-Major;

CHAPMAN, Assistant Sergeant-Major;

J. D. TAYLOR, Quarter-Master Sergeant.

3d Company, JONES, Captain; REED, DOUGHTY, Lieutenants.

4th Company, ROOME, Captain; McALISTER, WARD, Lieutenants.

7th Company, CAIRNS, Captain; CROLIUS, VAN COTT, Lieutenants.

8th Company, DENISON, Captain; SHUMWAY, ORMOND, Lieutenants.

2d Company, TELFAIR, Captain; CUMMINGS, HOOGLAND, Lieutenants.

1st Company, TELLER, Captain; MORRISON, PEARSALL, Lieutenants.

Company 6, HOLT, Captain; DELANO, BACKHOUSE, Lieutenants.

5th Company, BURT, Captain; ZEITZ, BELDEN, Lieutenants.

Monday, June 30.—The Regiment paraded in the Park in fine style; the train formed in Broadway, from the City Hall upwards. Line of march taken up for Hamilton

Square, preceded by a detachment from the Quarter-Master's Department, headed by the Military Secretary, upon whom had devolved the duty of forming the encampment. The camp was laid out, and the position of the tents indicated, by the time the Regiment arrived on the ground. The Companies took their respective positions, and pitched the camp with much precision and dispatch.

The very efficient head of the commissariat, with a strong corps, had erected a magnificent *pavilion marquee*, one hundred feet in diameter, in rear of the Head-Quarters, fitted up with tables for messing the whole Corps.
* * In a few hours everything was in order, and the guards turned off and posted.

A beautiful park of six brass guns was posted in battery, in front of the camp.

Tuesday, July 1.—The fore part of the day was spent in drill.

Commissary-General ARCULARIUS visited the camp for the purpose of trying some experiments on our battery with a newly invented percussion lock for field-pieces.

The camp was visited by many citizens.

Wednesday, July 2.—The camp seemed the center of attraction for ladies and gentlemen, and was thronged during the day.

The Corps was occupied with the usual military exercises. The evening parade went off in fine style, and was witnessed by a large collection of citizens.

Thursday, July 3.—Invitations had been issued to the Mayors and Members of the Common Councils of this City and of Brooklyn, to the officers of the Navy and Army on this station, to the principal military gentlemen of the City, and to many citizens of distinction, to visit the camp at evening parade. The early part of the day was spent in drill and exercise, and in preparing to receive and entertain the company.

In the afternoon the camp was thronged with a large number of eminent gentlemen visitors, civil and military.

The EVENING PARADE was formed in a style of excellence and precision which could only, at that time, be exhibited by the Twenty-seventh Regiment; and the Regiment was reviewed by the Mayor of the City, the Hon. CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, accompanied by the other distinguished visitors; after which a series of evolutions were performed, presenting an exhibition of military perfection, under circumstances so decidedly favorable as probably to have never been equaled in this City; the

unostentatious neatness of the uniforms, the respectable and intelligent appearance of the *personnel*, the perfection and precision attained in the drill, and, above all, the ability and efficiency exhibited in the commanding and other officers—all of which, together with the unusually numerous and brilliant assemblage of officers and distinguished citizens, combined to present a display unparalleled in the military annals of the City.

Friday, July 4.—The following Regimental Order was issued :

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. ARTILLERY,
NATIONAL GUARD.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP HAMILTON, }
NEW YORK, July 4, 1834. }

For the celebration of the Fifty-eighth Anniversary of American Independence the several Companies will be formed at a quarter before eleven A. M. precisely, in full uniform, white pantaloons and fatigue caps, with bayonets and waist belts, prepared to join in the exercises of the day.

It is desirable that all the members, as far as practicable, should remain in camp during the day ; and it is especially enjoined upon every individual of the Corps to appear in the uniform above mentioned, and in the neatest possible manner, during the day and evening.

The Commandant trusts that every member of the Corps will feel that the honor and credit of the Regiment, and of the occasion, depend in some measure upon his individual appearance and conduct.

By order.

ASHER TAYLOR, Military Secretary.

The Companies paraded in beautiful style, and moved to the messing pavilion, which had been fitted up and decorated for the occasion.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE was read, and AN

ORATION delivered; which, with music at intervals by the band, comprised the exercises of the morning.

At twelve o'clock a national salute was fired by volunteers for the artillery duty, from the Fourth Company, which was performed in exceedingly good style, the last discharge being a *salvo* from four guns, in but one report.

The afternoon was spent in receiving and entertaining the immense concourse of visitors that thronged the camp. It was computed that at least thirty thousand persons visited it during the day and evening.

The evening was devoted to banqueting, gayety, and merriment; the camp was splendidly and brilliantly illuminated, and the celebration closed with a magnificent display of fireworks.

Tattoo at twelve o'clock.

Saturday, July 5.—The morning was spent in preparations to leave. At three P. M. CAMP HAMILTON was struck.

The flag-staff was left on the ground, by previous determination of the officers, as a memorial of the occasion, and remained standing for many years.

The Regiment marched to the City in the afternoon, and was dismissed in the Park.

The members hardly had time to settle down in quiet, after the excitement and fatigue of their life in camp, ere they were again "rattled up" to the aid of the City officials, in quelling a most formidable and alarming disturbance that was raging in various parts of the City.

For several months, in the fore part of the year, there had been a good deal of excitement against a portion of the citizens entertaining anti-slavery opinions, or, as they were from that time generally denominated, "*Abolitionists*," who were holding a series of public meetings, in which they indulged in the most latitudinarian discussions and violent and exciting declamations in favor of their peculiar views, and, of course, in denunciation of all adverse to them; and were evidently making an impression on the public mind, alarming to the demagogical-political organizations which had, from time immemorial, exercised the monopoly of manufacturing and directing the supply of "public opinion" for the use of the "governing classes," and of promulgating and dictating what should, and what should not, be held by *the people* to be "true patriotism," "party usage," "love of country," or "worthy the support of a great, enlightened, and free people!" They were quick to perceive that if this new heresy was permitted to spread amongst the people, to much extent, their occupation would soon be gone, and they accordingly took measures to check, and, if possible, to crush out the strange and abominable doctrine that

ALL MEN *are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness*, which seemed to be the burden of the song of the new sect.

The leading party newspapers of the day, too—those disinterested, enlightened, and veracious (as well as *vora-cious*) “general guides” to men’s minds and consciences in political matters—“opened fire” along their whole line, and from their heaviest ordnance, and from their “*longest bows*,” threatening instant annihilation to the hostile and alarming party, and inciting and inflaming the vulgar prejudices and vile passions of “the baser sort”—the classes always available and reliable for such work—to a course of open hostility, and to acts of violence, in hopes to make short work with the pestilent faction. Accordingly, the meetings of the Abolitionists were attacked and broken up; and the mob, increasing in boldness under the promptings and encouragement of their friends and advisers, as in a like case in recent times, proceeded to the dwellings of some of the most prominent and obnoxious of the “*Abolitionists*,” and, in their own expressive phrase, “*went through them*”—smashing, sacking, and finally burning such of their contents as were too ponderous to be “*lifted*.”

The matter seemed to be getting rather serious, even for our phlegmatic Mayor, and his Honor was finally constrained to give it some heed. His first resort was to the

modus of that illustrious predecessor, William the Testy, whose way of proceeding is held in such high estimation by a certain portion of the great men and patriots of these later days, for his *anti-fighting* proclivities, except by proclamations and manifestoes,* he fulminated a "proclamation" to the rowdies, enjoining them to "be still!" with about as much effect as to attempt to "whistle down a Nor'wester." Finding that "fair words" were of no avail, his Honor resolved to try what virtue might be found in more vigorous demonstrations, and called out several Troops of the City Cavalry, and put them on the mob; but neither the horses, which were expected to be the most formidable (*i. e.*, frightful) portion of the force, nor their riders, could be brought to striking distance, or within "a brickbat's range."

The mobs continued to thrive and increase under the mild and "peace" appliances of the authorities, and to grow more violent and threatening; and finally the Mayor, on the afternoon of 11th July, required the services of the National Guard, the Twenty-seventh Regiment; and the men responded to the call with a promptitude and alacrity that was actually startling to the *slow nags* of the City Hall; for, at a couple of hours' notice, between three and four hundred of the members were on hand, in line of battle, in the Arsenal yard—"ready!"

* As this appears to have been written during the great rebellion, the narrator probably thought there should have been more fighting and less manifesto in some cases.

Whilst the "big wigs" were *humming and hawing*, and wondering what they should do next, Colonel STEVENS was occupied in putting the boys through a refreshing drill, particularly in the use of the bayonet and in the firings, and gravely admonishing them to steadiness and coolness in the duty before them; and especially, under all circumstances, to *wait for orders*, and PROMPTLY OBEY THEM, whatever they might be.

Upon being directed by the Mayor to march with his command to the City Hall, and hold himself in readiness for such action as might be required, the Colonel requested a proper supply of ammunition before he moved; but the Mayor strongly objected to the men having *ball cartridges*, could not imagine that anything of the kind would be needed, and positively declined to allow them; but the Colonel gave him to understand that he would not take his Regiment on any service without he was fully prepared to perform it, nor lead out his men unless they were furnished with the means to protect and defend themselves in any emergency. This rather nonplussed his Honor, who, however, realizing that the Colonel was determined and in earnest, sagely concluded that if he *would not* go without ammunition, why, of course he must have it, and a limited supply of ball cartridges was served out.

Colonel STEVENS used, in after times, to often speak of

his anxiety at the time as to how "his boys" would conduct themselves in this their first appearance in such a trying position. They were, a large portion of them, quite young, and had had but little training of their minds to the reality of such grave duties as were then before them; he watched, with no little solicitude, their reception of the ball cartridges, which seemed a novelty to many of them; they turned them over in their hands as if surprised at their appearance, and appeared to be remarking to each other upon the new and strange position in which they found themselves; they all, however, he noted, placed the cartridges in their boxes.

The Regiment was then marched down Broadway to the Park. The streets were thronged with an excited crowd of *the canaille*, rough and rowdy-looking rascals, who assailed the men with hisses, and hootings, and all sorts of vituperation, and the mob and the riotous proceedings seemed, in fact, to be rather popular with the people generally, even of the better class, who were in the streets looking on; their behavior, however, and the hootings of the rowdies had the effect, the Colonel observed, of exciting the boys to a proper pitch of feeling for the occasion, and by the time they arrived at the Park nothing would have suited them better than an order to pitch into their blackguard assailants.

The Regiment remained for a considerable time in

front of the City Hall, and was kept on the move, marching, and wheeling, and countermarching, in presence of the assembled crowds, to let them all see that they were on hand and ready for work when needed.

It was understood, during the evening, that there were large and threatening collections of people in different parts of the City; and about ten o'clock word came of a great and very disorderly gathering in the vicinity of the Spring Street Church (between McDougal and Var-ick streets), which was one of the most obnoxious points, there having been several meetings of the Abolitionists held there, and the minister and members of the congregation were understood to be amongst the most zealous and active of the obnoxious class. It was apprehended that the mob meditated the destruction of the Church building, and Colonel STEVENS was directed to march with celerity to the scene of the apprehended disorder. Before moving, he gave the order to "load"—with ball cartridges, of course; and closely watching, with no little interest, the motions of the men, he was satisfied, from the jerk and emphasis with which the "ram down" was given, that they were all right, and that there would be no hesitation or hanging back on their part when the time came for action.

Immediately pushing for the disturbed district, the Regiment first encountered the mob in serious force in

Thompson street, above Prince, where they were making demonstrations of mischief against the dwelling of the pastor of the Spring Street Church, which they had evidently doomed to destruction; but before they were stirred up to the "sticking point" the timely approach of the Regiment checked their intention. The mob receded before the advance of the troops, and the Colonel pressed on, surrounded by an immense collection of excited people, towards the Church, which was understood to be the especial object of the fury of the mob. All the streets in the vicinity, for several blocks around, were filled with the disorderly crowd; and as the Regiment, in column, wheeled from McDougal street into Spring, and also at other points, the men were assailed with stones and other missiles thrown from the windows, and from the crowd, by which many of them were hit, and several prostrated, and they were with difficulty restrained from opening fire at will on their assailants. A striking feature was the frequent stream of sparks struck out by the stones glancing on the bayonets and barrels of the muskets.

The Regiment pushed firmly through the dense mass towards the Church, the men using their bayonets just enough to let the fellows feel "that such things were." Near the Church they encountered a barricade of carts, barrels, rubbish, and painters' ladders, piled up across the street, and roped and chained together to obstruct the passage. From the top of the barricade a blatant City

Hall politician, one of their "friends," was haranguing and urging on the mob; he was summarily jerked from his bad eminence, and, with a dozen or so of the rascals who had been arrested in riotous acts, sent to the rear under guard.

The Church had been attacked, and a portion of the pews and furniture thrown into the street. A fellow was in the steeple ringing the bell, to attract and excite the mob; he was promptly seized and placed in custody, and the Church cleared of its irreverent and turbulent congregation.

The two Aldermen who were deputed by the Mayor to accompany the military force, and direct, under their power and authority as magistrates, the action of the Regiment, became very much alarmed at the magnitude and temper of the mob, and commenced "palavering" with them, and set up some one to address them, and tell them to disperse and go home; to which some fellows in the mob tauntingly replied that they might go home themselves, that there were not enough military in New York to drive them away. The magistrates actually entered into negotiations for "an armistice," and agreed to a "cessation of hostilities" on their part, upon a *promise* of some of the mob to then disperse. They thereupon urged Colonel Stevens to "*retreat*," and return to the City Hall, asserting that the mob was too formidable for

his "handful of men" to contend with. They were told by the Colonel, in his usually pleasant, quiet, and decided manner, that there was no "retreat" in the case; that he was there with his Regiment for the purpose of dispersing the mob and quelling the riot, and he could not retire until that was done, and that he should proceed to the City Hall *only through that crowd*. They still persisted in directing him to avoid a collision, as the mob was strong enough to destroy his command. He moved two Companies up to the barricade under a shower of stones from behind it (whilst his other Companies stood ready), and broke up the obstruction, marching through the *debris*, squeezing his way, and wheeled into Varick Street, leading along with him his aldermanic accompaniment. There, meeting Sheriff Oliver M. Lownds (who had formerly been a Captain in the Regiment), who had with him a posse of police (the old-fashioned "leather-head" watchmen), and being abandoned by and disencumbered of the timid Aldermen, who had disappeared in the dark and were not seen again, he proposed to the Sheriff that they should return together, and under his (the Sheriff's) authority, finish up the job; which being assented to, the Colonel countermarched his Regiment, and, forming column of grand divisions (his Companies being small) closed up in mass, he moved back against the mob. Occupying the carriage-way of the street, flanked on each sidewalk by his "leather head" auxiliaries, with their "*locusts*" of ancient renown—well known, doubtless, to

many of the *scalawags* in front of them—our boys using their bayonets where necessary, and cheered by the sound of “watcheys” clubs, vigorously applied in a “devil’s tattoo” on the heads and shoulders of the disorderly rout—(the combined action effectually driving them back) the boys charged with cheers through the remains of the broken up barricade, and in a moment were “masters of the situation,” and had the mob at their command; and, pushing them rapidly back to Sullivan street, on the further side of which the Colonel halted his leading grand division, holding Spring street in that direction, and wheeling the second to the right, across Sullivan street, and the third to the left, facing in the opposite direction, and “’bout facing” the fourth as it stood, they held completely and securely all the streets, effectually severing the mob into four fragments; and the rascals, realizing that their power was thoroughly broken, dispersed in “devil take the hindmost” order; and peace and quiet seemed almost instantly restored in that section of the City.

The whole performance of the Regiment was admirable. The men were assailed with stones and every imaginable offensive missile, and some of them even spat in the face by the vile rabble. A number of them were struck and more or less bruised; the Sergeant-Major was felled to the ground at the side of the Colonel; notwithstanding all which, they maintained the order and steadiness of

veterans, with a forbearance from retaliation, and a subordination to discipline, truly surprising, and reflecting the highest credit on the commanding officer, and all engaged in the duty. The Colonel, elated that he had accomplished his ends without resorting to the deadly use of arms, joyously exclaimed, "A victory, without firing a shot!"

On its way to the City Hall the Regiment made a detour through Centre street, and, "having its hand in," dispersed, in short order, a party of rioters that was assailing a colored Church (Saint Philip's).

The men were dismissed, in the Park, at daylight.

Some traces of the turbulent spirit remaining, the Regiment was put on duty again the next night—the right wing scattering a riotous crowd in Chatham Square, that had successfully defied one of the other Regiments; and the other wing performing like service in Hanover Square, where an attack was made on the very valuable store of a wealthy and prominent Abolitionist. Detachments were sent to other localities to put things to rights and keep the peace.

The authorities evincing, finally, a determination (after being shown that the thing *could be* done) to suppress the

disorderly proceedings, the rioters took the hint and abstained from further violence, and "order reigned" once more.

The praises of the good conduct and the good services of the Regiment, especially of the able and firm action of Colonel STEVENS, were in all men's mouths for a long time afterwards.

The importance of the organized Militia Regiments came more and more to be appreciated by the thinking and conservative portion of the citizens, who began to realize in these popular outbreaks, and organized and combined disregard of law, the reality of an element of fearful interest, which was becoming a subject of much solicitude for the future peace and quiet of the City. And they also, in the same connection, had been led to observe the action and deportment of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, and also had scrutinized its composition and *materiel*, until they had very generally come to view it, too, with no ordinary interest, as their principal reliance for security in times of difficulty and disorder hereafter.

His Honor CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, the Mayor of the City, took an early occasion to address a grave paper to General MORTON, acknowledging the eminent services of the militia in the recent outbreak, remarking:

It will be a source of confident satisfaction to know that, whenever the

peaceful energies of the laws are insufficient to protect the rights and property of the citizen from the effects of internal commotion, there is, under our form of government, a power adequate to every emergency, and one so conducted that its existence and its exercise can never endanger the liberties of the people.

Although the circumstances which marked the continued outrages on the occasion alluded to were such as imperatively required of the magistrates to issue their instructions for an effectual use of the deadly weapons, yet it cannot but be a deeply gratifying reflection that the service required of the military was so judiciously performed as to accomplish its object without the shedding of blood. I rejoice that the determination of the magistrates on this subject became thoroughly known, as it tended to destroy the dangerous delusion which prevailed in the minds of many persons, that the civil authority is without the requisite power to make an effective use of the arms of the Militia.

After referring to the various measures that had been taken, he goes on :

The National Guard was charged with the duty of removing the rioters from a section of the City where the most outrages had been committed, and in the performance of this service, while assailed with the missiles of the mob, evinced a forbearance commendable in the citizen, united with the determination which belongs to the character of the soldier.

The Regiment settled down quietly to its routine duties, all the available time of its members being devoted to improvement in drill and martial exercises.

In the month of December the dwelling of Colonel STEVENS, in Chatham street, was burned to the ground, with most of its contents, among which were the Regimental Colors.

The Colonel, having received a civil appointment, resigned his commission on 30th December, and retired from military life.

The most flattering tokens of the respect and affection of his associates of all grades were liberally bestowed on him. On his promotion to the field, in 1827, his Company, the Sixth, presented him a beautiful silver pitcher; and on his resignation, in 1828, the Regiment (officers and men) united in a present of a splendid and massive pair of pitchers. The officers presented him a complimentary sword on his return to the Regiment in 1830; and, on his final retirement, still further evidences of their flattering appreciation.

A LEAF FROM THE RECORD OF COMPANY 6, NATIONAL GUARD,
ON THE OCCASION OF THE RESIGNATION OF COLONEL STEVENS.

COLONEL STEVENS entered the military service of the State, September 1, 1814, in the Company commanded by Captain George H. Stanton, in the Eleventh Regiment N. Y. S. A., then commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius Harsen, and was immediately ordered into the public service. On the tenth of June, 1815 (after the war), he was appointed a First Sergeant in the Eighty fifth Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Edward W. Laight.

In 1818 he entered Captain Mann's Company in the Eleventh Regiment of N. Y. S. Artillery, then under command of Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Brown, and was elected a Sergeant. In 1820 he was elected Second Lieutenant, and in 1821 First Lieutenant. The charge of this Company immediately devolved upon him, in consequence of the absence of his Captain from the City. He attained the rank of Captain, March 16, 1822.

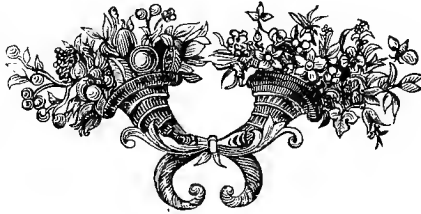
* * * * *

There is no exaggeration in the assertion that no officer in the City has commanded with as much credit to himself and advantage to the service as Colonel Stevens; or one who has commanded, for such a length of time,

so universally, the respect and esteem of those under his command, as well as of the public generally.

In the affair of rescuing the character of the Regiment, in the year 1827—in elevating and establishing its discipline at a standard far above all others in the City—in the projecting, arranging, and conducting the several encampments—and in every act of his command, he has evinced talents of the highest order. And the unostentatious suavity of his manners, the conciliatory course in all the jarring and discordant circumstances that have occurred, the unwavering rectitude of his conduct towards the members of the Regiment, of every rank, have secured him a hold on their affections and respect that will be as enduring as life.

January, 1835.





XI.

On the 12th January, 1835,
The Lieutenant-Colonel was elected Colonel;
The Major was elected Lieutenant-Colonel; and
Captain Edward Roome, of the Fourth Company, elected
Major.

The new "field," directly on their inauguration, invited all the members of the Regiment to meet them at *The Shakspeare*, on Thursday evening, January 15th, 1835, on "*business of importance*." There was a large attendance, when a proposition was presented for an alteration and improvement in the uniform; which being accompanied and backed up by a liberal provision of champagne, and other like incentives to a due appreciation of the improvements suggested, the proposed amendments were agreed to with great enthusiasm.

After being formally submitted to the Companies, and to the Board of Officers,

THE NEW BILL OF DRESS

was adopted, and the alterations carried into effect in time for the first parades in the spring.

The *full uniform* coat, with the trimmings as adopted then, has come down to the present day (1864), through a period of nearly thirty years. The principal new features of the coat were the narrow, small skirt; the gold lace, as at present, on the skirt, cuffs, and collar; the three rows of buttons, with the braid in front, and the worsted epaulettes with white fringe (shorter then than now), instead of the previous shoulder-cap and *black tuft*. The new cap was of black glazed leather, slightly conical (Polish), with a brass visor projecting square out, brass scales, and on the front of the cap the cipher of the Corps (N. G.) in brass (which, by the by, should have been always retained).

The gray fatigue jacket and cap (*Kapî*) are of more recent adoption.

The reputation and eclat the Regiment had acquired during the preceding year had produced a very favorable impression upon the community generally, and the misfortune of losing their beautiful and highly-prized Colors excited a general feeling of sympathy.

And in view of the essential services the Regiment had

rendered the municipal authorities, the subject of their calamity was brought to the attention of the Common Council, and referred to a Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, which, on the second of February (1835), made a report, from which we extract :

* * * It appears that the Stand of Colors belonging to the Twenty-seventh Regiment was destroyed by the late fire in Chatham street, at the quarters of Colonel Linus W. Stevens. * * * Your Committee are of opinion that the soldier-like appearance of said Regiment, and the patriotic services rendered to the City authorities on various occasions, justly entitle them to the respect of the Common Council, * * * and therefore offer the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Corporation present a Stand of Colors to the Twenty-seventh Regiment of New York State Artillery, and that the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated to pay for the same.

Which was adopted by the Boards, and

Approved by the Mayor, February 6th, 1835.

The money, with the amount in addition contributed by the members of the Regiment, was placed at the disposal of the Board of Officers, and the FIELD OFFICERS were appointed a Committee to procure the Colors.

TO ASHER TAYLOR, then a veteran private in the ranks of Company 6, who had designed the former Colors, was entrusted the preparation of the designs and drawings, and the supervision of the embroidering of the new Standards.

The work was put in hand, in the establishment of M. *Paul T. Garishè*, in Broadway, next below the New York Hospital, and pushed forward so as to be completed in time for the first parade in the spring.

The COLORS consisted of

A REGIMENTAL STANDARD

of Crimson Silk, studded with twenty-four Stars,* and with fringe of gold. In the center, on an ermine mantle, turned up blue, with gold fringe, and borne on lances, A SHIELD, bearing the ARMS of the NATIONAL GUARD, as follows:—Quarterly;—the First Grand Quarter, *paly* of thirteen, *gules et argent*; on a Chief, *azure*, twenty-four Stars of the second;—the Arms of the United States of America:—the Second Grand Quarter, a Sun rising from behind Mountains, with a Sea in the foreground, *all proper*;—the Arms of the State of New York:—the Third Grand Quarter, *argent*, the Sails of a Windmill, in *saltire*, between two barrels in *fess*, and two beavers, in *pale*, *all proper*; the Arms of the City of New York:—the Fourth Grand Quarter, *gules*, Two Cannons, crossed, *saltire-wise*; in Chief, a Blazing Bomb, *all or*;—the *Insignia of Artillery*:—an Inescutcheon *or*, bearing the *Cipher of the Corps* (N. G.) *sable*.

CREST,—AN AMERICAN EAGLE, displayed, *proper*:—

* The number of the States of the Union at that time.

MOTTO,—“PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA,” on a Gold Ribbon beneath the mantle :—* (*See Frontispiece.*)

STAFF,—GILT, surmounted by a Gilt Eagle, with wings extended upwards;—trimmed with a rich Scarf of red and Gold, and massive gold tassels.

A STATE STANDARD, of dark blue Silk, with gold Stars, and fringe, and bearing on an Ermine Mantle, turned up red, THE ARMS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, with the CREST, and MOTTO, “Excelsior :” the flag borne on a richly GILT LANCE, with scarf and tassels.

Upon the completion of the Colors, the Regiment paraded in the new uniforms on the *first day of June*, 1835, for their reception. Line was formed in front of the City Hall, and his Excellency GOVERNOR MARCY, who had been invited to participate in the ceremonies, made the presentation.

The following account is clipped from a newspaper of the day :

PRESENTATION OF COLORS BY THE GOVERNOR.—In pursuance of public notice, the tasteful and splendid Stand of Colors voted by the Corporation

* This is a technical description and definition of the “ARMS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,” as finally established in 1835, and borne on the Colors for more than thirty years, and should be adhered to in every minutæ by all the Companies and members of the Corps.

of the City to the Twenty-seventh Regiment, "National Guard," First Division of Artillery, was presented to them on Monday by the Governor of the State.

The weather was auspicious, and everything contributed to render the ceremony truly imposing. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, besides the officers of the City under Major-General Morton, the officers of the United States Army and Navy, &c.

The Regiment in the new uniforms looked extremely well, and executed the various manœuvres in a soldier-like manner.

A piece of sacred music composed for the occasion, entitled "*Consecration of the Banner*," was performed by the band before the Colors were received in line; and when the banners were crossed, drooping, in front of the Regiment, and every man uncovered, the solemn devotional tones of the music gave to the scene a character of deep and pervading interest.

ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR MARCY.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD:—It gives me sincere pleasure to present to you, at the request of the Common Council, and in their behalf, these Standards, as the testimonial of the high consideration in which they, and the entire body of their constituents, regard you in your military character.

Distinguished as this City is for its military spirit; for its many excellent and well disciplined Militia Corps; for the alacrity with which they perform the duties of citizen-soldiers; and for the praiseworthy example they exhibit to the Militia of the whole State, the very favorable notice which the Common Council have taken of this particular Corps cannot be otherwise regarded than as a gratifying proof of meritorious conduct, and a substantial reward for the many efforts you have made to sustain and exalt the character of our Militia system.

In quiet times, when no dangers threaten us from abroad and a cheerful obedience is yielded to the laws, the great importance of the Militia system is not fully realized, and it is liable to fall into disrepute. Its burden is then felt, and its usefulness is not perceived: but tranquil security is not the permanent condition of any nation. Some events among us during the last year have shown what the history of all governments share, that the civil authority must in some emergencies rely on military force for aid in preserving public tranquillity, and securing the due execution of the laws. The alacrity with which you obeyed the call of the civil magistrates in a late alarming crisis, and the prompt and efficient assistance you gave them in protecting the lives and property of your fellow-citizens, and in preserving the public peace, earned for you the favorable regard of the municipal authorities of this City, and justify the appropriate testimonial of their approbation now bestowed on you.

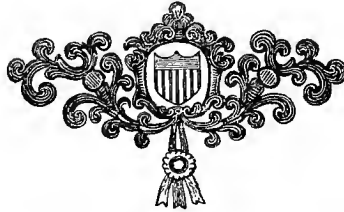
In the name and on behalf of the Common Council, I commit to you these Standards, in the full confidence that they will be *gallantly borne* wherever duty requires. If, in the course of events, it should be necessary to call on the military force to preserve the public peace, or to vindicate our rights or honor, I doubt not the "National Guard" will be found among the first to obey such a call, and, if the exigency of the service require it, to peril their lives in their country's cause.

These are the present

COLORS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,

"The proud banners that with prayer
Had been consecrated there."

22



F R A G M E N T.

H. W. L.

* * * * *

Take thy Banner!—May it wave

Proudly o'er the good and brave.

* * * * *

Take thy Banner!—And beneath

The war-cloud's encircling wreath,

Guard it—'till our homes are free;

Guard it—God will prosper thee!

In the dark and trying hour,

In the breaking forth of power,

In the rush of steeds and men,

His right hand will shield thee then.

Take thy Banner!—And when night

Closes round the ghastly fight,

If the vanquished warrior bow,

Spare him * * * *

* * he *our love hath shared;*Spare *him*—as *thou* would'st be spared!*Take thy Banner!*—And if e'er

Thou should'st press the soldier's bier,

And the muffled drum should beat

To the tread of mournful feet,

Then its gorgeous folds shall be

Martial cloak and shroud for thee.



XII.

The new uniforms gave very general satisfaction, and attracted to the Regiment the admiration of all who took an interest in the advancement of the Volunteer Corps of the City. A fresh impulse was given to the spirit of improvement, and a determination manifested to a still further elevation of the *prestige* of the Regiment; and, as a stimulant to exertions in that direction on the part of the members, and as a reward to those who might render eminent services in promoting the interests of the Corps, the Board of Officers instituted an "ORDER OF MERIT," the distinguishing badge of which (a "*Cross of Honor*") was to be conferred on, and worn by, those who should "excel in the discharge of the various duties of the "service."

It was directed in Regimental Orders, September 3, 1835, that members of the Order of Merit, wearing the Cross, should receive from sentinels and others the honors and salutations as to commissioned officers.

Amongst those designated to be distinguished with the *Cross of the Order* was "the Commandant who should "present the best drilled Company for inspection," and, "in each Company, to the member who should have "recruited the greatest number during the year," and also for other specified good services. The number to be conferred was not to exceed twelve each year.

The first distribution of the *CROSSES* was to be in October. A spirit of emulation was aroused amongst the members of the several Companies to win the distinction of the *Cross* for recruiting; and the several Captains put their Companies in special training for the *Cross* for superior discipline.

On the 26th October, the trial for superiority in drill was held in the Arsenal yard.

Brigadier-General HUNT, of the First Brigade N. Y.

S. Artillery,

Colonel KIERSTED, of the Seventy-fifth Regiment N.

Y. S. Infantry, and

Lieutenant DRUM, U. S. Army,

were appointed judges. They awarded the palm of superiority to the Seventh Company, Captain JOHN T. CAIRNS.

And Regimental Orders of November 20th, 1835, announced the award of the first ten Crosses of the Order of Merit, as follows: to

I. Captain CAIRNS, of the Seventh Company, for the best drilled Company;

II. Lieutenant-Commander SHUMWAY, Eighth Company, for the Company receiving the greatest number of recruits.

And for the greatest number recruited by members—

III. In the First Company, to ABIEL MILES;

IV. In the Second Company, to CLARK VREELAND;

V. In the Third Company, to JAMES SCRIBNER;

VI. In the Fourth Company, to JAMES ROOME;

VII. In the Fifth Company, to EDWARD SHORTILL;

VIII. In Company 6, to ASHER TAYLOR;

IX. In the Seventh Company, to CHARLES W.

VULTEE;

X. In the Eighth Company, to HENRY J. BEERS.

And subsequently, by the "ORDER OF MERIT," to the "two members of the Regiment most distinguished by 'their knowledge of the 'art of war,' and for zeal and 'activity in promoting the interests of the service:'"

XI. To THOMAS M. ADRIANCE, of Company 6, formerly of the Fourth;

XII. To ROBERT E. LAUNITZ, of the Eighth Company.

Meetings of the members of the Order of Merit were held, and Captain CAIRNS was elected Commander, and measures inaugurated for carrying out the organization and objects of the institution.

THE GREAT FIRE, on the night of the 16th and morning of the 17th December, 1835, which destroyed some twenty odd millions of dollars' worth of property, presented an opportunity for the Corps to render service to the public in another line.

The great extent of the "burnt district," and the immense amount of valuable goods and property of various kinds which remained amongst and about the ruins, exposed to depredations, required the exercise of energies beyond the ordinary civil powers, and the Mayor accepted the tender of the service of the Regiment for guard duty in the emergency.

A line of sentinels was formed from the foot of Wall street, up Wall, and to the foot of Broad street, outside of the limits of the devastated district, rendering entire protection to the exposed property during the night of their service. The narrator "recollects" well *his* two "turns" on post during the night, at the corner of the ruins of the old Merchants' Exchange, at Hanover street, in an exceedingly cold and driving storm of sleet and rain, and the gloomy and dreadful appearance of the smoldering ruins, extended over a space of upwards of fifty acres, broken here and there by a fitful flame from a half-smothered fire. He "recollects" as well, too, the "relief" of *toasting his toes* in the "off" intervals at the glowing fire, and refreshing with the genial hospitality of the

noted "Auction Hotel," of George W. Brown, in Water street, which was the head-quarters of one wing of the Regiment for the occasion.

HIS HONOR THE MAYOR of the City (Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq.) addressed an elaborate communication to General MORTON, reciting the services rendered, and expressing "the thanks of the public authorities, as well as "of the citizens generally, for the zeal and devotion "exhibited in the discharge of the arduous and unpleasant "duty."

The GENERAL, in promulgating to his command the letter of the Mayor, remarks: "The commendation "bestowed has been, the General is persuaded, well merited. The soldierly and discreet conduct of the troops "who formed the cordon along the line of desolation "caused by the late fire, is spoken of, on all occasions, in "terms of the highest praise." And adds: "The Corps "will also, by this late event, learn with satisfaction that "there are offices of protection and kindness which their "association, as citizen soldiers, will enable them to render the community."

In the month of February, 1836, the peace of the lower part of the City was disturbed by a "strike" among the stevedores and other "long shore" workmen. After parading the streets and along the docks for several days,

their demonstrations assumed a riotous aspect, eliciting vigorous action on the part of the civil authorities. The Mayor called on the Twenty-seventh Regiment, which promptly paraded, at eight o'clock, on the morning of the 24th February, and was quartered in the large court-rooms of the City Hall, and furnished with fresh ammunition, and held ready for action; which coming to the knowledge of the rioters, with the assurance that the Mayor was determined that there should be no further disturbance, order was restored, and the Regiment dismissed in the evening.

These frequent, systematic, and defiant outbreaks against law and order set the "big wigs" to thinking that it was necessary to make some organized preparation for them. Attention was, of course, directed to the National Guard, and after consulting all around, the arrangement announced in the following Order was arrived at:

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. STATE ARTILLERY.

STANDING REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

NEW YORK, February 24th, 1836.

His Honor, the Mayor of the City, having expressed a wish that some military corps should be held ready at any moment to aid the civil authorities, the Commandant has tendered the services of this Regiment, and directs the members to preserve, in good order, their ball cartridges, and to assemble in full uniform (gray pantaloons) at the Park, immediately on the exhibition of the private signals.

The signals will be displayed at the Bleecker Street House, Riley's Fifth Ward Hotel, Niblo's Garden, Bowery Theatre, Washington Hotel, Merchants' Exchange, Holt's Hotel, and Bradley's Seventh Ward Hotel.

The prompt and soldier-like manner in which the Regiment had responded to the call of the magistrates, and the discreet, energetic and satisfactory manner in which the required duties were performed, on the various occasions that it had been "out," had not escaped the notice of the citizens, which the following scrap from a daily paper of the time will show :

THE NATIONAL GUARDS.—The alacrity with which that fine Regiment, the National Guards (the Twenty-seventh), turned out upon the occasion of the late stevedore rebellion, deserves much praise. This Regiment is six hundred strong, composed entirely of the respectable young men of the City, full of spirit, and in higher discipline, it is admitted, than any other volunteer uniform corps of Militia in the Union. Their dress is gray, and very neat and soldier-like. They are quite experienced in the matter of riots. It was they who did such efficient duty at the "affair of "the barricades" (carts) at Ludlow's Church, during the Abolition riots, two years since. They may be considered the most efficient police we have, and we believe the Mayor and Common Council look upon them as such.

To increase the efficiency of the Corps in the line of "street service," the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, a short time afterwards, assigned to it a Battery of Artillery, of two howitzers and a field-piece.

The trial this year (1836) for superiority in drill was early appointed to be held in the month of September. An entire day was to be devoted to it, and all the Companies were to be brought under examination. They accordingly entered upon a course of extra drill, in preparation for the ordeal—most of them more from a desire not to be lowest in the scale of proficiency than any ex-

pectation of being highest. Some two or three of the Companies, however, were put under training as severe and exacting, almost, as that to which the prize-fighter or the race-horse is subjected, in order to develop their utmost capabilities.

The Seventh Company proudly bore its laurels, won the year before, and was eager to vindicate its envied position as first in the scale of excellence. But it was soon perceived that they were to be hard pressed by the *Eighth*, whose talented and ambitious young commander thought he saw the coveted distinction within reach of his efforts.

The standard system of drill at that time was according to "Scott's Tactics;" and the officers of the Regiment, one and all, prided themselves upon their thorough acquaintance with it, and strict adherence to its most minute details. A deviation from "*the Book*," either in a word of command or a movement, would be detected by every officer and derided by three-quarters of the rank and file, so thoroughly was it studied and understood throughout the Corps. Captain CAIRNS, of the Seventh Company, was an especial adept in, and devotee of, all the intricacies and mysteries of "the Book;" in fact, he subsequently prepared and published a work on the Elementary Instruction of Recruits, based mainly on "the Book" of General SCOTT.

The 12th of September was the day appointed for the "trial games." The Companies were formed in the Arsenal yard, at successive hours, and placed in charge of the judges; and each Captain put his Company through the School of the Soldier, and of the Company, and such marchings and evolutions as he thought proper, or were suggested or called for by the judges.

The actual contest for ultimate superiority had settled down to the trial of the Seventh and Eighth; although all the Companies exhibited a proficiency but rarely equaled, and which, under any other circumstances, would have astonished the lookers-on and elicited the highest commendation.

The *Seventh* was put on exhibition first of the two; and the *prestige* of its former success, with the high reputation of its Commander as a disciplinarian and tactician, had inspired the members and the numerous friends of the Company with the utmost confidence in its again being victorious; but Captain CAIRNS had overdone the matter—had drilled his men to so fine a point that it was really painful to witness; every motion so slowly and deliberately performed—so automatic, so elaborated in all the details—that it appeared like hesitation on the part of the men—like pausing to think, before they stirred—that it forcibly struck the observers as entirely inefficient for any practical service, and ridiculous as an

exhibition of perfection in usefulness. Whilst the drill of the Eighth was equally exact and perfect in the performance, and with the *brusque*, animated and pointed manner for which the Regiment, and that Company in particular, has ever since been distinguished; in the manual of arms and in the marchings, the perfection of Captain Shumway's training was marked and unmistakable. The palm of superiority was unanimously accorded to the Eighth Company, which came out of the trying ordeal entirely "*sans reproche*," as its young Commander had entered the lists "*sans peur*." The result was, of course, highly gratifying to the members and to the numerous friends of the EIGHTH, and especially so to its gallant young Commander, Captain SHUMWAY, being the first step forward in the brilliant career in which he led his glorious Eighth Company, through a period of upwards of seven and twenty years; ever maintaining its proficiency in drill and discipline at the highest degree of perfection; and its *personnel* comprising gentlemen eminent for character, ability and social position. It was conceded for many years to be the *model Company* in the City. Captain SHUMWAY was also distinguished, by the Governor of the State, with the brevet rank of *Colonel*, having steadfastly and persistently resisted the frequent and pressing efforts of his brother-officers in the *Regimental Board* to promote him to the "field;" his attachment to his command and its *personnel*, and theirs to him, predominating over all the promptings of ambition or allurements of advancement.

To such an intensity had the excitement of emulation been carried that the disappointment and chagrin of the defeat was overwhelming to Captain CAIRNS and his Company. He immediately left the Regiment, with the greater part of his men; and afterwards organized them into a new Company, under the name of "INDEPENDENCE GUARD"—attaching it as a flank Company to one of the Infantry Regiments,—and maintained for it, for several years, a very respectable position, in the estimation of the military public;—in fact, it could not well have been otherwise, from his high character as an enthusiastic drill officer, and the very high state of discipline his Company had attained before it left the National Guard.

The Seventh Company was resuscitated under Captain Bremner.

The "ORDER OF MERIT," that had been the primary exciting cause of the contention, and which but a year before had opened up such a brilliant field for ambition, sank under the excitement—disappeared—"and was never *heard of more!*"

The venerable Major-General JACOB MORTON died (of apoplexy) on the fourth of December, 1836, upwards of eighty years of age. He was buried with the highest military honors, in the performance of which the *Twenty-seventh Regiment* bore a prominent part.

General MORTON had ever been, from his early manhood, conspicuous for his ardent devotion to the military service of the State, and for the marked ability that had generally characterized the performance of the duties of his various positions. He was a man of cultivated mind, and refined and gentlemanly manners, and held an elevated social rank;—educated for the bar, but had been, nearly all his life, in some public employment. For almost thirty years he was Clerk of the Common Council, which position he held at the time of his death.





XIII.

The veteran narrator's "recollections" of the career of the Regiment after this period are somewhat of the character of poor Cassio's on one occasion (but not, however, from the same cause); he "remembers a mass of "things, but nothing distinctly." He therefore abandons all regularity of narrative, and can only refer to his recollections of a few incidents.

THE FLOUR RIOTS, in the early part of 1837—as the sacking of a few flour stores, and the destruction of a large portion of their contents because flour was scarce and dear, was called—and the threatening of Wall street by the mob, and to "*go through*" the banks, when they suspended specie payments in the spring of the same year, because dollars were scarce with them and hard to get, called the Regiment several times to the front; on the first occasion to restore order, and on the latter ones to maintain it.

The halting and "piling arms" for a few hours in front of the Merchants' Exchange afforded an opportunity to the grave and solid men of that region, such as but few of them had ever had before, to observe and scrutinize the character and deportment of the *personnel* of the Regiment; and realizing by the events passing around them, as they had never done before, how much their future safety, and the peace and quiet of the City, and the protection and security of their property from riot and pillage, depended on the reliable character of its members and the efficiency of its organization; all of which made a deep and lasting impression on their minds, and secured their favorable consideration ever after; which has been strikingly manifested in various ways, especially in their encouragement of their sons and clerks to join its ranks. Among the veterans and passed members of the Regiment, at this time, are numbered very many gentlemen of the highest business and social positions, who, in their young days, were attracted to its ranks by the influence upon the public mind of the character and reputation gained for the Corps in those days of riot, excitement and peril.

It is estimated that there are more than ten thousand men who have served in the Regiment since its formation, and who are met with, not only everywhere in our own country, but in every quarter of the globe, and in all the various walks and avocations of life; not a few of them distinguished by military, civic, social and mercantile eminence; and many occupying with credit high positions of trust and honor, with reputations and business habits founded, unquestionably, in a great measure on the

early training received under the "Colors of the National Guard," for the strict order and rigid discipline they were there subjected to, requiring and habituating them to stand up firmly and squarely on both feet, and to bear themselves uprightly, with head erect, and looking steadily to the front, prepared to move to any point, and to execute promptly, with confidence and self-reliance, whatever duty any exigency might require, it is asserted by many now advanced in years, have exerted a material influence in forming their business habits and characters; and they delight to avow the belief that much of their success in after life is attributable to the habits of order and promptitude they thus in early life acquired in serving under "*The Colors of the National Guard*;" and the sentiment of the *Motto* then impressed on their minds has been largely the ruling principle of their whole lives—

"PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA."

—*Notes on the Colors.*

And when the day of bitter trial came, the *Motto* of the Corps *was* truly the ruling principle of its members. They all stepped to the front, as one man—*Pro Patria et Gloria*; and in the shadow of the Capitol of the nation, in the presence of the President of the United States, and under the sacred "Banner of the National Guard," and the august ensign of the nation, held up their right hands to heaven and swore fealty to the National Government, in the face of all its perils. "We were thrilled," says *Winthrop*,* "and solemnized by the stately ceremony "of the oath." "Upon the minds of those who witnessed, or participated, on that bright spring afternoon," says *Colonel Clark*,† "in the sublime scene, with its grand "surroundings, impressions were made which time can "never efface."

* In the *Atlantic Monthly*.

† In his *History of the Second Company*.

Oh 'twas a gallant day,
In memory still adored—
That day of our sunbright nuptials
With the musket and the sword.

—*Private Miles O'Reilly.*

The Regiment numbered a thousand men, *all loyal*. It is questionable whether any other organization, military or other, of equal numbers, presents such a record. What though a few, supposed not half a dozen, who had served in the Corps, some of them many years previous, and having become estranged from the principles of honor and patriotism which had for so long a time been the distinguishing characteristics of its members, proved false and recreant, and, as "*Copperheads*," took the side of traitors and rebels, yet *the Regiment* was true; its thousand gallant and patriotic hearts *all* beat in honor and loyalty to the great national cause, and in unison with their early and constant training—PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA.

Shortly after the tour of garrison duty at Fort Hamilton, in 1839, the narrator removed from the City, and remained away for several years; and, of course, could not be so close an observer of the course and action of the Regiment. The various "turn outs," marches, encampments, and excursions, and the whole subsequent career of the Corps, must be left (doubtless to the great relief and satisfaction of the reader) for more modern membership and more competent hands to narrate.

The Corps did not lose its distinctive character nor its identity when, in 1847, in the new arrangement and re-organization of the Militia of the State, its numerical designation was changed from *Twenty-seventh* to

SEVENTH REGIMENT;

but the same "NATIONAL GUARD" as it had been in the beginning, it was then, and, it is hoped, will ever be; bearing, clustering around the proud recollections of its origin and "early days," and of its prompt and gallant services in sustaining the civil authorities whilst it was the "*Twenty-seventh*," the more recent, fresh, and brilliant honors and distinctions, acquired under its later designation, "THE SEVENTH;" still lifting.

" * * its starry flag on high
To fill with light our troubled sky ;"

and has extended, not only over our own City and State, but throughout the whole land, and even to the highest military circles of Europe, the reverberations of its renown.

The old members and friends of the Corps were much interested and gratified at a striking manifestation of its power and influence, as displayed in an incident that occurred in 1857.

In the month of June of that year a noted high City functionary found himself arrayed against the judicial

authorities; or, rather, the judicial authorities arrayed against him. He had surrounded himself with a large force of his myrmidons to prevent the service of a warrant issued by one of the Courts, and was determined to resist arrest. They had actually beaten back, in a bloody struggle, the officer having the process, backed by a strong police force. At this juncture the Regiment happened to be passing down Broadway, in full force, bound on an excursion for pleasure to Boston. On its being perceived by the civil officer who was resisted and kept at bay, he demanded its interposition to his support, and the proper forms of requisition, orders, &c., being hastily gone through, the General being present, the Regiment was wheeled into the Park, and halted in front of the City Hall. The *thud* of its "order arms," sounding through the aisles and passages of the building, reached the ears of the recusant official, giving him notice of its presence, which "struck more terror to his soul" than all the thunders and menaces of the Courts, backed by an army of policemen, had been able to do; he, realizing in a moment "the situation," and startled from the equanimity of his fancied security, cowering, and with blanched cheeks, at once succumbed. The supremacy of the law having been thus asserted and re-established, solely through the influence of its prestige, and "the power of its great name," the Regiment, after but a brief detention, "shouldered "arms" and resumed the march, on "its winding way" to its destination.

A few days afterwards, having returned to the City, the Regiment was on duty for several days and nights, dealing with the celebrated "Dead Rabbits"* riots, in the vicinity of the "Five Points"—a sequence, and part and parcel, of the turbulent proceedings inaugurated at the City Hall.

It may well be imagined that the "wonted fire" of the *Veterans of the Corps* was not a little excited and aroused on witnessing the Regiment, the pride, boast and glory of *their* "early days," start up at the first gun of the rebellion, and, without pausing or waiting for preparation, march on the instant, and *in advance of all other organizations*, A THOUSAND STRONG, of its own members, at the urgent call of the National Government, "in the hour of "its dark and trying necessity," to the protection and preservation of the National Capital, menaced by rebels; thus realizing all its early promise, and justifying the confidence of its friends. Indeed,

"Hope's young promises were all made good;"

their gallant Corps, with "its wealth of ancient fame," proved itself still first and foremost in availability, loyalty and strength; and, as it had ever been, in discipline, and in the confidence, and interest, and affections of the

* "On the eve of the 4th of July, a gang of thieves and desperadoes, known as the 'Dead Rabbits,' made an attack upon a few policemen on duty near their haunts," &c.

people of the City; for, with the same unhesitating promptitude and alacrity that, when in its ranks, they had so often witnessed it, in its "early days," spring to arms at the call of the magistrates, it now rushed forward, with its own artillery and camp equipage, to present itself, ready for instant action, before the President of the United States and the General-in-Chief,—the largest REGIMENT, it is believed, that had ever been seen in this country—perfect in its organization, complete in its equipments and appointments;—its *personnel* and *materiel*, and the perfection of its discipline, the wonder of all, military men as well as others, who beheld it.

After securing the safety of the Capital, and fulfilling all the requirements of the Government, and sending forward from its ranks, to the Grand Army of the Nation, a greater number of men, *its own members* and *its élèves*, than was furnished by any other then existing organization in the United States, not excepting even West Point, the especial protegee of the Government, the Regiment still maintained its organization, discipline and strength intact, and up to the highest standard; standing, *en reserve*, always ready to respond at any moment, as it did several times, to like sudden calls from the Government.

Among the men, estimated at more than eight hundred in number, including the former members of the Regiment, who entered the National service,

THREE* attained the rank of Major-General;
Nineteen, Brigadier-General;
Twenty-nine, Colonel;
Forty-six, Lieutenant-Colonel.

When the Regiment was first "mustered in" at Washington, on the 26th April, 1861, General McDowell, of the United States Army, the mustering officer, as he approached one of the Companies, paused, in evident surprise, and, turning to the Captain, remarked: "Why, "sir, you have a Company of officers, not private soldiers;" which might be said, as well, of every Company in the Regiment; and the expression is strikingly verified by the fact that in the long list of the "fallen brave" of the Regiment, all but two or three held the rank of commissioned officers, ranging from Lieutenant up to Colonel.

It is a notable circumstance that quite a number of the members of the Regiment, gentlemen in character and by education and position, filled with

"A manly thirst for martial fame,"

but who, notwithstanding their eminent qualifications and fitness, were unable to command any of the mysterious "influences" that so strangely and capriciously direct the granting of commissions, have adopted the expedient of *enlisting as privates* in the Regular Regiments, where they, of course, at once attract the notice of their officers, and are made *Sergeants*, and most of them have been rewarded with *commissions in the Regular Army*, for bravery and meritorious conduct, and all will doubtless find that the readiest route to eminence, sparing them the humiliation of "bending "the supple hinges of the knee" in sycophancy to political "*influence*," "that thrift may follow fawning."—*Notes on the Colors of the National Guard*

* As stated by Major-General Dix.

Every stricken field of the war sends back testimony to the gallantry of the men of the Regiment; and,

*"Go where loyal graves lie foremost,
There the Seventh claims its dead!"*

The soil of Gettysburg, Ball's Bluff, The Wilderness, Fair Oaks, Bull Run, Baton Rouge, drank their blood, poured out like rain;—Bristow Station, Donaldsonville, Cedar Creek, Charleston Harbor, Murfreesboro', and the Shenandoah Valley, and Malvern Hill, and Olustee, and Port Hudson, and Fort Wagner, consigned many of them to

" * the long, deep, blessed sleep
Of the battle-field's holy ground."*

From ANDERSONVILLE, the charnel prison-pen of the accursed Confederate rebels, the spirits of our murdered appeal for eternal vengeance on the base authors of the terrible suffering and lingering death of the prisoners of war doomed to the tortures of that horrible hole.

And Antietam, too, and Gaines' Mill, and West Virginia, Great Bethel, Kulp's Farm, Cold Harbor, Camden, Manassas, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, and many other fields where skirmish and battle occurred, received the tribute of the life-blood of the men of THE SEVENTH, offered up on their country's altar—the shrine of patriotism and of loyalty to its Government.

In the contemplation of their gallant deeds and glorious death,

"The tear that we shed, tho' in secret it rolls,
Shall long keep their memory green in our souls."

The walls of the several Company Rooms, at the Regimental Armory, are studded with the memorials erected by the living to their brothers "fallen in the great struggle," and "whose bones lie mingled with the soil" of every State where battle was done, from Pennsylvania to Georgia, and Florida, and Louisiana.

THE FIRST COMPANY

INSCRIBES ON ITS TABLETS THE NAMES OF ITS GALLANT SONS,

Captain GEORGE LE FORT,
Captain THEODORE RUSSELL,
Captain J. J. TRENOR.

THE SECOND COMPANY

REARS A MEMORIAL TO THE MEMORY OF

Captain HENRY H. ALDEN,
Colonel NOAH L. FARNHAM,
Captain EUGENE KELTY,
Lieutenant SILAS A. MILLER,
Sergeant GURDON L. PHIPPS,
Lieutenant D. VON POSTLEY.

THE THIRD COMPANY

DEVOTES ITS MONUMENTAL MARBLE TO THE MEMORY OF

Lieutenant ROBERT McD. HART,

Lieutenant JOHN A. BAKER,
Captain FREDERICK HURST,
Captain H. G. RADCLIFFE,
Captain SAMUEL G. MULLIGAN,
Lieutenant W. R. TREMAIN.

THE FOURTH COMPANY

CONSECRATES ITS TABLETS TO THE MEMORY OF ITS FALLEN BRAVE,

Colonel ALFORD B. CHAPMAN,*
Captain EDWARD A. HARRISON,
Colonel JAMES E. MALLON,
Lieutenant JOHN E. MOIES,
Captain SAMUEL H. STARR.

THE FIFTH COMPANY

DISPLAYS ON ITS MEMORIALS THE NAMES OF

Lieut.-Col. THOMAS J. ADDIE,
Captain A. BIDDLE,
Captain GEORGE W. BISSELL,
Sergeant AUGUSTUS FLEET,
Lieutenant WILLIAM H. KINGSLAND,†
Captain GEORGE W. LEWIS,
Lieutenant HENRY N. TIMOLAT,
Lieut.-Col. GEORGE TUCKER.

* Pierced, in the battle of *The Wilderness*, by three bullets, one near the heart, he fell from his horse, and calmly remarked to his men, "*I am mortally wounded, don't carry me back, let me die at the front.*"

† Andersonville.

COMPANY 6

PERPETUATES THE MEMORY OF ITS NOBLY FALLEN SONS,

Captain H. ARNOLD,
Captain E. A. COWDREY,
Captain ASHER M. ELLSWORTH,
Captain H. HICKS,
Colonel ROBERT G. SHAW,*
Lieutenant CHARLES G. SMEDBERG,
Lieutenant CHARLES F. VAN DUZER.

THE SEVENTH COMPANY

DEDICATES ITS TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF

Lieutenant A. S. BOGERT,
Captain LOUIS H. LENT,
Captain FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN,
Captain GEORGE A. MOREY,
Lieut.-Col. GEORGE H. STEVENS,
Captain WILLIAM J. WILLIAMS,
Private WILLIAM E. SCHENCK.

THE EIGHTH COMPANY

ERECTS ITS SPLENDID MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF

Private J. LAWRENCE KEESE,
Captain S. A. MELICK,
Adjutant LEWIS O. PARMELEE.

* Fort Wagner.

THE NINTH COMPANY

INSCRIBES ON ITS MEMORIAL THE IMMORTAL NAMES OF

Major THEODORE WINTHROP,*
Captain WILLIAM WHEELER,
Sergeant FORDRED DRAYSON.

THE TENTH COMPANY

EMBLAZONS ON ITS WALLS THE NAMES OF

Lieutenant MILNOR BROWN,
Adjutant CHARLES A. GADSDEN,
Captain J. HENRY PLUME,
Major CLIFTON K. PRENTISS,
Captain HENRY A. SAND,
Captain ROBERT SEABURY,
Captain WRIGHT STAPLES,
Private EDWARD B. WELLES.

The fields that were consecrated by their blood, and the earth that enfolds their remains, will long be cherished in the memory of their comrades as

“The free heart’s Holy Land.”

The present “narrator” here closes, with an earnest protest against the outrageous and infamous desecration of the great and glorious NAME, around which the Regi-

* Great Bethel.

ment had gathered so much distinction and wide-spread renown, by its being appropriated by law to the "*rag*, "*tag and bob-tail*," the whole of the Militia of the State, who all don it, and strut and *pompositize*, apparently imagining themselves transformed, as by some *Prospero's* charm, into, and looked upon as, the veritable National Guard of forty years' standing and character.

A striking evidence of the great popularity and the strong hold upon the public mind the Regiment had attained, is found in the numerous imitations and assumptions of its distinguishing appellation, and insignia, and decorations, by others.

The "NATIONAL GUARD" was the first and only Corps to adopt and establish, or dream of establishing, a "*Coat of Arms*," with *Crest* and *Motto*, all in proper heraldic order, as a distinguishing insignia; taking the National, State and City armorial bearings, and, united with the military insignia of the title of its own arm of service, with its own cipher *cognozance*, all combined as proclaiming its fealty and *devoir* to its constituted rulers, and in the order of their supremacy. Following its lead, many others strut out with all sorts of imitations and close resemblances, showing how highly the idea was appreciated; and some, with *such manners* as they happen to have, do not hesitate to copy entire what they do not seem to comprehend; very much in the manner that mod-

ern *snobbery* enters a heraldry shop and offers to buy, *with his money*, anybody's coat of arms that the shield and crest may happen to strike his fancy as grand and *flashy*.

One modern Regiment displays a certificate, the most prominent, and apparently most appreciated, embellishment of which is an *exact copy of the Shield of the Seventh Regiment*, only varying the initials of the appellation of the Corps; and some copy it exactly and entire, "stop, "dot, and comma."

The establishment, in these latter days, of the *Association of Veterans* has had a marked effect in reviving old feelings of interest in the Regiment, and

"Wakening thoughts that long have slept"

in the minds of many of the former members of the Corps; amongst whom, for many years, there had been growing up a desire for some sort of an organization of old members that would have a tendency to recall and continue the social relations, and perpetuate the attachments and intimacies that had existed with them while in service in the glorious old Corps, around which centered so many happy recollections. Finally, on the evening of February 8, 1859, a few (eight) of the old members assembled at the Armory of Company 6 (at La Fayette Hall,

Broadway), and instituted measures for the formation of such an Association, which resulted in the organization of the

“VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,
AN ASSOCIATION OF THE RETIRED MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTH, FORMERLY
TWENTY-SEVENTH, REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

Instituted in 1859.—Incorporated by the Legislature, 1861.

The objects of the Association are

THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL UNION AND FRIENDSHIP
BETWEEN FORMER AND PRESENT COMPANIONS IN ARMS,
and to

Continue the Recollections of Service in the Regiment,
and to

CREATE A FUND FOR USEFUL AND BENEVOLENT PURPOSES.”

The anniversary of the issue of the General Order of the first of October, 1825, detaching the Corps as a separate command, and officially recognizing its name of “NATIONAL GUARDS,” was fixed upon by the veterans for the festal day of their Association—its “*Anniversary*,”—to be observed with all due honor and distinction, and celebrated with festivities and enjoyments, and pleasant reminiscences of former associations and services, in “*auld lang syne*” in the ranks of the Regiment.

“Handing the treasures of its glory down,
Bright, brighter than before.”

The following list of the officers of the Association in January, 1863, presents the names of several who were identified with the Corps years before its organization

under its present name, and whose interest in its progress and career has continued unabated through that long period of almost half a century; and they all have been associated, at various times, with most of the prominent events and services that have so steadily advanced the character and reputation of the Regiment, down to the present time.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

January, 1863.

LINUS W. STEVENS, Colonel;

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, Lieutenant-Colonel;

PHILETUS H. HOLT, Major.

ASHER TAYLOR, Adjutant;

THOMAS M. ADRIANCE, Pay-Master;

REV. SAMUEL D. DENISON, Chaplain;

JOHN H. QUACKENBUSH, Quarter-Master;

GILBERT L. ARROWSMITH, Commissary.

Captain WRIGHT F. CONGER,

Lieutenant JOHN M. DAVIES,

Captain THEODORE W. TODD,

Lieutenant GEORGE R. HEGEMAN,

Captain ABRAHAM DENIKE,

Lieutenant WILLIAM O'BRIEN,

Captain CYRUS H. LOUTREL,

Lieutenant MATTHEW E. BAKER,

Captain WILLIAM A. POND,

Lieutenant JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,

Captain JAMES W. HALSTED,

Lieutenant ANDREW HOOGLAND,

Captain EPHRAIM B. PLACE,

Lieutenant D. I. MARRINER,

Captain WILLIAM D. BRIGGS,

Lieutenant EDWIN R. TREMAIN.

A considerable number of the old members of the Regiment came forward at once and identified themselves with the new Association; and many of the modern and younger ones, as they become eligible by the service of a full term in the Regiment, are also enrolling themselves in its ranks; and it bids fair to soon occupy a position, in strength and respectability, and of prominence in

the public estimation, consistent with the objects of its institution, and its relation to the Regiment; which, too,

“Whilst along the stream of time its name
Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame,”

will be surrounded by a devoted band of thousands of its past members, all retaining a lively recollection of their old connections, and distinctions, and enjoyments in its ranks, and keenly alive to whatever may promote or affect its prosperity, its character, or its fair fame; and also maintaining an endless chain of interest, and sympathy, and association between the services, and enjoyments, and distinctions of the present, and

THE RECOLLECTIONS OF ITS EARLY DAYS.

And now, all Honor, and Health, and Strength to
THE GENTLEMEN OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT;
and Glory, and Triumph, and Renown to their
GALLANT CORPS,

“wherever they may go, and wherever their Colors may
“be advanced.”

